History of Wayne County

North Carolina





GEN. ANTHONY WAYNE

In the late 1770's an act of the General Assembly held at Halifax during the administration of Richard Caswell, the first governor of North Carolina, provided that Dobbs county should be divided by a line and the western half should be called Wayne county, in honor of General Anthony Wayne, a distinguished officer in the Continental Army.

Anthony Wayne was born in Easttown, Pa., January 1, 1745. He was an intimate friend of Franklin, and early took an active interest in public affairs.

Having married and settled to farming in 1767, he was elected to the Pennsylvania legislature in 1774. Two years later he raised a regiment of volunteers and was sent, as its colonel to Canada. He was in command at Ticonderoga until May, 1777, and after receiving the commission of brigadier general joined Washington in New Jersey; he fought at Brandywine, Germantown, Valley Forge, Monmouth and Paoli. On July 15, 1779, he achieved the most brilliant of the American victories in the storming of Stony Point for which he received a gold medal and the thanks of Congress.

He became a popular hero, and his nickname of "Mad Anthony" was as much a tribute to his energy and vigor as it was a denotation of his recklessness in action. He rescued Lafayette in Virginia in 1782 and took part in the siege of Yorktown. He was made brevet major general in 1783, retired from the army in 1784, and became a member of the Pennsylvania legislature. Later he settled on a Georgia plantation, and from Georgia in 1791, he was sent to Congress, but in a contest during the next year his seat was declared vacant.

In April, 1792, he was made commander-in-chief of the American army, with the rank of major general. In 1795 he made an advantageous treaty with the Indians. His death, however, occurred while he was engaged in completing this service. A monument was erected to him at Waynesboro, Pa. in 1809.



William B. Thompson 1845



Nathan Edgerton 1830



E. T. Atkinson 1850



Hiram Grantham 1850



J. Milford Edgerton 1890



Lafayette Sasser 1850



George W. Bizzell 1838



W. Garby Best 1840



Leslie Weil 1895



Jesse J. Baker 1853



Silas Webb 1855



Thomas B. Hill 1875



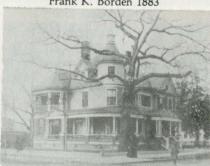
Dortch-Weil-Bizzel 1851



Frank K. Borden 1883



M. J. Best 1886



Charles Dewey 1885

CITY HOMES

HISTORY OF WAYNE COUNTY NORTH CAROLINA

A COLLECTION OF HISTORICAL STORIES

Created by

The Heritage Committee of the Bicentennial Commission

And Published In

GOLDSBORO NEWS-ARGUS

April 6, 1975 — July 4, 1976

Bob Johnson and Charles S. Norwood Editors

Republished with Additions

WAYNE COUNTY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
P. O. Box 665
Goldsboro, North Carolina

1979

FRONT COVER
Wayne County's first Courthouse to be built in Goldsboro 1850-1914.

PREFACE

In 1947 Goldsboro celebrated its first 100 years of existence. One of the principal events of the celebration was a pageant depicting the milestones of history of the city and county. The milestones of events were prepared by the late Emma Roscower Edwards and served as a guide for the scenes of the pageant. It was also used as a guide by the Bicentennial Heritage Committee in 1975 in trying to get knowledgeable and qualified people to write on the important events of the past in Wayne County.

This series of historical briefs was conceived and created by the Bicentennial Heritage Committee. Each Thursday during 1975 the Heritage Research Committee made visits to old homes in the County and City. Our team of researchers was Bart Preston, who photographed everything we visited; Bonita Metz, News-Argus reporter who recorded the interview with the owner or tenant of the property; Charles S. Norwood, who arranged and directed the visits. John H. Crawford was our guide, a most knowledgeable person of our County and City. Without his help we would have soon lost our way.

Since the National Bicentennial celebration in 1976, many people have asked for a Wayne County History which has been needed for many years. This publication is the Historical Association's contribution to the Wayne County Bicentennial celebration this year in answer to this request.

We are quite aware that this history is incomplete and many of the articles are abbreviated, but it should be a challenge for a more extensive research into the past history of our county.

We wish to acknowledge with thanks the following people who responded to our requests and contributed articles and material that made our publication possible:

John Braxton Flowers, Mt. Olive and Raleigh, Archives & History Dept. Charles P. Gaylor, Goldsboro Bob Johnson, Goldsboro H. Martin Lancaster, Goldsboro Bonita Metz of the Goldsboro News-Argus Betty Hatch of the Goldsboro News-Argus Eleanor B. Powell, Wayne Community College Charles S. Norwood, Goldsboro Dr. Blackwell P. Robinson, Prof. of History, UNC. Greensboro Moses Rountree, Goldsboro Charles Rowe of the Goldsboro News-Argus Jerry Carroll, Local History Room Researcher, Wayne County Public Library Ken Plummer of the Goldsboro News-Argus Annette Sasser of the Goldsboro News-Argus

Other sources of information and aid came from the following: Mrs. Ethel Twiford, Goldsboro John H. Crawford, Goldsboro Claude Moore, Mt. Olive College Conway Rose, Walnut Creek W. Robert Bizzell, Mt. Olive Goldsboro News-Argus Goldsboro-Wayne County Public Library Wayne Community College Typists: Mrs. Alyne K. Woodall, Miss Lynette Taylor, Mrs. Linda Smith, Miss Connie Murphy, Mrs. Usha Swamy *F. L. Castex, Sr. *Mrs. Julia Castex Winslow *Dr. H. B. Ivev *J. M. Hollwell *Judge Frank Daniels *Emma R. Edwards *Barton Preston

*Now Deceased

DEDICATED

TO

THE PEOPLE OF

WAYNE COUNTY

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WAYNE COUNTY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

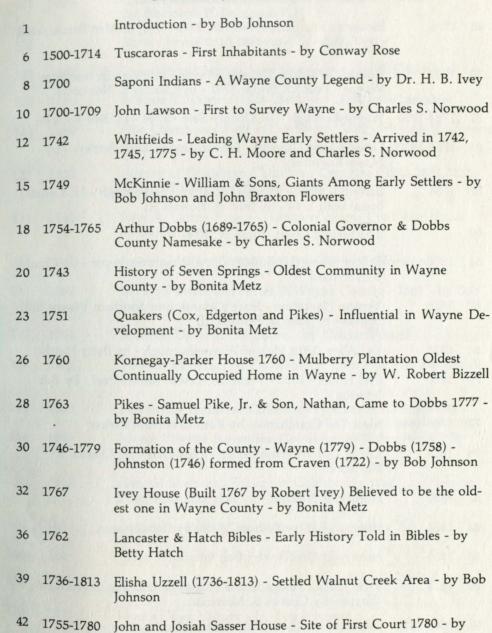
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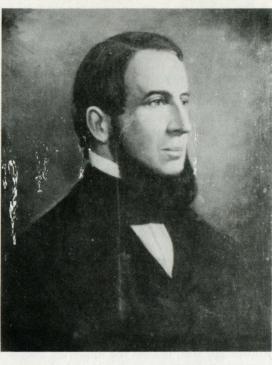
HILBURN PRINTING CORPORATION

Goldsboro, North Carolina

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WAYNE COUNTY HISTORY OF PEOPLE, PLACES & EVENTS





MATTHEW T. GOLDSBOROUGH

Goldsboro is named for Matthew T. Goldsborough, civil engineer who was in charge of the survey and the building of the Wilmington and Weldon railroad, completed in 1840. He came from a family prominent in the social and business life of the Eastern Shore of Maryland. His picture hangs in the Goldsboro City Hall.

Goldsboro happened to be at the half-way point between Wilmington and Weldon when a survey was made for the new railroad which had been chartered in 1834. Major M. T. Goldsborough made his first home away from home at Old Waynesborough in the residence of Charles J. Nelson. Nelson, a progressive merchant and harness maker, also built buggies. He and Goldsborough became close friends over the four years that it took to complete the line. In the early days of 1839, Goldsborough built a large depot or warehouse at the crossroads. This was called Goldsboro Junction and Goldsboro Depot. Nelson claimed the honor of having the crossroads at the junction permanently named for his friend. The village was incorporated as Goldsborough in 1847. Nelson promptly moved his business and his residence to the new fast growing town.

Charles S. Norwood

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INTRODUCTION

WAYNE COUNTY'S HERITAGE: AN OUTLINE OF HISTORY

By: Bob Johnson

An area where a multitude of streams and rivers and woods provided haven and food for its population of animals and Indians greeted the white man who was probably the first to ever see Wayne County.

John Lawson, an Englishman appointed to survey the interior of the Carolinas in 1700, must have marveled at the fantastic scene sculpted by nature that is now the Cliffs of the Neuse State Park.

Probably his last thought was that here was where he would die after slow torture at the hands of the Tuscarora Indians 10 years later.

The 'large canoe' which transported Lawson and his party of five Englishmen and four Indians crossed the northern bank of the falls of the Neuse (Cliffs of the Neuse) on February 18, 1701.

Two days later, they met a hunting party of five hundred Tuscaroras who apparently befriended them. Some of the Indians guided the explorers through the country which was densely settled by Indian towns.

They passed near the site of where Goldsboro is now located, then turned north, ending their survey in the vicinity of Washington on the Pamlico River on February 23.

A decade later, after playing a key role in the founding of Bath and New Bern, Lawson returned to the Wayne County area with Baron Christoph Von Graffenried. Their goal was to establish a colony in Virginia.

But by then, war clouds had gathered between the Tuscaroras and white settlers. When Lawson and Graffenried arrived at a large Tuscarora town on Contentnea Creek near the present Snow Hill, they were captured by King Hancock.

They were ordered tried and acquitted. Another Tuscarora chief, King Cor Tom, arrived and, somehow, got into a violent quarrel with Lawson who was convicted and sentenced to death.

Graffenried's ties with the Queen of England probably saved his life. The Indians feared her vengeance. But Lawson was executed, reportedly by being stuck with splinters of wood which were slowly set afire.

WAR WITH THE INDIANS

The Tuscarora Indians continued to play a big role in the early history of Wayne County. It was in this area that the three-year war with them ended.

Shortly after Lawson's execution, the Tuscaroras -- angered over trading difficulties with the white settlers and a sharp deal in which they sold the site of New Bern to Graffenried -- attacked the settlers.

The war which began on September 22, 1711, was difficult for the North Carolina settlers to conduct, primarily due to a dispute between Thomas Cary

and Edward Hyde over the post of deputy governor which administered the colony.

Help from South Carolina was sought. It came in the form of Col. John Barnwell and a force of whites and Indians.

Barnwell attacked Hancock's Fort on the branch of Contentnea Creek, but was forced to agree to a truce because of the white captives held by the Tuscaroras.

Barnwell called a meeting at New Bern with the Indians. When the enemy didn't appear, he flew into a rage and returned to the area of his first attack.

He built Ft. Barnwell on the Neuse near the mouth of Contentnea Creek and on April 7 moved against Hancock's Fort, continuing his siege until April 17 when he agreed to an unconditional surrender by the Indians.

But peace was short-lived.

Barnwell's high-handed methods apparently angered the North Carolina colonists, so they asked South Carolina to send a new commander and more troops.

Col. James Moore arrived and with the intervention of neutral Indians crushed the hostile Tuscaroras.

Chief Blount, fearing loss of trade with the white settlers, arranged for the execution of King Hancock. The Indians in Moore's force, meanwhile, were growing hard to handle in Albemarle County where they waited and began killing cattle and stealing corn for food.

Moore's expedition left Albemarle, much to the relief of the settlers there, and attacked and destroyed Ft. Neoheroka on a branch of the Contentnea Creek near the present Wayne County.

A peace treaty with the hostile Tuscaroras ended the Indian war on February 11, 1715.

EARLY SETTLERS

Many descendents of Wayne County's early settlers still live here. They include the Coxes, Whitfield, Sassers, Pikes and Kennedys.

Col. William McKinne, Sr., headed what has been called Wayne County's first family.

McKinne came here from Bertie County in 1728 and developed the first Wayne County land in 1749. He acquired 300 acres, then in Johnston County, which would eventually amount to many thousands of acres and plantations.

He served in the Dobbs and Wayne militias and was one of the founders of Waynesborough, former county seat of Wayne.

McKinne's sons continued his legacy of leadership, serving in the General Assembly and militia.

John Sasser received a land grant for 90 acres on the Little River from King George II in 1755 which he used as the nucleus of a very large farm. After he died and left his land to his son Josiah, the plantation was the site of the first court in Wayne County in 1780.

Thomas Edgerton settled in the northern part of the county north of the Thomas Coxes. It was a place called Nahunta. William Whitfield built his home just east of the present Seven Springs in 1742.

WAYNE COUNTY'S EVOLUTION

Wayne County evolved from what in 1722 was Craven County which extended from the coast westward and was 100 miles wide and more than 200 miles in length.

Craven was divided in 1746 and the western half became Johnston County. In 1758, Dobbs County was formed from the eastern part of Johnston and remained intact until 1779 when Wayne County was formed from the western half.

Many of Wayne's first settlers were located in the portion of Johnston which became Wayne County.

WAR TOUCHES WAYNE COUNTY

The Revolutionary War seldom touched the Wayne County area, but one of the top British generals, Lord Charles Cornwallis, was hampered here in his return to Virginia for reinforcements after his victory over Gen. Nathanael Greene at Guildford Court House in the spring of 1781.

Marching from Wilmington, Cornwallis and Lt. Col. Banastre "Bloody" Tarleton and their diminished forces arrived in Duplin County and made their camp at Thunder Swamp, west of the present Mount Olive.

They crossed the Neuse River by ferry in Wayne County and on May 6, ran into 400 Pitt County militiamen at Peacock's Bridge over Contentnea Creek near Statonsburg on the fringe of what was then Wayne County.

The militiamen scattered after inflicting heavy losses on Cornwallis' troops.

Much has been written about the ride of Mary Slocumb during the Revolutionary War.

After being left at home one night, she awoke, fearful of the fate of her husband, Capt. Ezekiel Slocumb, who was locked in battle at Moore's Creek, a distance of about 75 miles.

Mrs. Slocumb arose, saddled a horse and rode through the forest to the battle site.

When she arrived, she found an apparently lifeless body covered with her husband's cloak. To her relief, she found it was another wounded soldier when she removed the cloak.

Mrs. Slocumb, after being reprimanded by her husband, remained at the battleground and treated wounded soldiers.

WAYNE IN CIVIL WAR

Wayne County sent 22 companies, or 2,500 men into the Confederate Army when the Civil War broke out. Among the officers were Capt. Thomas W. Slocumb, Col. Jonathan P. Cobb, Capt. H. H. Coor, Capt. J. B. Edgerton, Capt. R. P. Howell, Capt. D. J. Broadhurst, Capt. D. A. Cogdell, Capt. George S. Dewey, Dr. W.H.H. Cobb, Dr. George L. Kirby and Chaplain Needham Bryan Cobb, General W. Gaston Lewis, Capt. M. D. Craton, Lt. Stephen Hunt, Col. Thomas Ruffin, James C. Borden, Ben F. Person, W. F. Kornegay, Bryan F. Whitfield, J. W. Hollowell, L. D. Giddens, Harris H. Crawford, Capt. B. T. Borden, Capt. Shade Wooten and E. B. Evans.

Residents of Wayne escaped the rigors of the war until near its close when Gen. Sherman's army passed through the county and destroyed much property.

Gen. Sherman and Generals Scofield, Terry and Logan made their camp at Goldsboro soon after the battle of Bentonville.

After the war ended, the town was garrisoned by federal soldiers, whose conduct, it is reported, made it unsafe for women to leave their homes.

Their camp followers robbed and pillaged the county.

Finally, a band of Confederate soldiers returning from the war after their surrender, banded together to stop the marauders.

A man named Wilson headed one of the bands of camp followers and he was pursued into Goldsboro and shot and killed at the corner of Holly and Center streets.

WAYNESBOROUGH FIRST COUNTY SEAT

Waynesborough was incorporated in 1787 was Wayne County's first county seat.

It was a thriving little community on the Neuse River, west of where Goldsboro is now located. Its popularity was perhaps boosted by its taverns used by stagecoach travelers between New Bern and Raleigh.

Before the county seat was moved to Goldsborough, Waynesborough's population grew to about 500.

Among the town's businesses were a rosin still, a saw mill, a harness and buggy manufacturing plant and a warehouse for naval supplies, barges being the principal means of transporting goods.

The owner of the harness and buggy manufacturing business, Charles J. Nelson, was instrumental in moving the county seat to Goldsborough.

Waynesborough remained the county seat until 1847 when a vote of the people changed the location of the seat of government to the nearby crossroad where the railroad laid out by Maj. Matthew Goldsborough passed.

A big feast was laid in Goldsborough at the corner where the Wayne Center and Borden home are now located.

Hundreds of chickens, hogs, sheep and oxen were used to prepare the big barbecue. But probably the biggest selling point for the new county seat was its deep cold water well.

When its water was mixed with corn liquor, it helped to melt all resistance.

The Wayne County towns of Mount Olive and Fremont were founded in 1870, Eureka was founded in 1879 and Pikeville was founded in 1891.

TWO GOVERNORS FROM WAYNE

Wayne County has supplied two governors of North Carolina and three North Carolina Supreme Court Justices.

Curtis Hooks Brogden, a Republican, served as governor from 1874 to 1877. He was born 10 miles southwest of Goldsboro.

Charles B. Aycock, the "Educational Governor", was born near Fremont. He served from 1900 to 1904.

William T. Faircloth served as chief justice of the Supreme Court and Willis J. Brogden and William Reynolds Allen served as associate justices.

Early Wayne County residents had plenty of newspapers to read. They included: The Telegram, The Star, The American, The Standard, The Farmer and Mercury, Goldsboro Bulletin, Goldsboro Herald, The Patriot, The Goldsboro Messenger, Goldsboro Headlight, Goldsboro Record.

Sources: Goldsboro News-Argus Charles S. Norwood, Sr.



Showing Arrival of Electric Car and Hotel Kennon, Goldsboro, N. C. Pub. by Dixon-Hollowell Co., Goldsboro N. C. [1906]

TUSCARORAS: FIRST WAYNE INHABITANTS

By: Conway Rose

The first Indians arrived in the Wayne County area approximately 10,000 years ago, concluding a migration that began in China 20,000 years earlier.

There were no people in the United States area at all until the first Indians -- or Mongolian nomads -- migrated across the Alaskan land bridge from China.

Being nomads, they were strictly wanderers in search of food, clothing and shelter. They had tamed the dog, controlled fire and had the spear, but no bow and arrow.

They had no homes as such, living for the most part in the open forest or in caves. They gradually migrated south over a period of 10,000 years through the United States, Mexico and all the way to Tierra Del Suego, the tip of South America.

There was also a lateral migration across the United States from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic Coast. These were the first of the Tuscarora Indians in the eastern North Carolina area.

They began to farm and also develop the bow and arrow about the time of Christ. They never progressed to the point of developing the wagon wheel or an alphabet.

The Tuscaroras after the time of Christ were great hunters and ferocious warriors. All Indians or early settlers who came through the Tuscarora country without previous permission were killed.

The first surveyor to arrive in the Wayne County area, John Lawson, found the Tuscarora lands bounded on the north by the Pamlico River, on the south by the Neuse River, on the west by Smithfield and on the east by Kinston.

Lawson, who had been befriended by the Tuscaroras in the Wayne area in 1700, became the first victim of their wrath a decade later.

Because of trading difficulties with the white settlers and the encroachment on the heart of their nation around the Neuse River, the Tuscaroras carried out a secret attack on the settlers on September 22, 1711.

The war with the Indians lasted three years. They were led by Chief Hancock, who weighed about 300 pounds.

The main cause of the Tuscarora defeats was their inability to cope with the settlers' guns, rum and smallpox.

Fort Neooherooka near Snow Hill was the scene of the final battle with the Tuscaroras. And after their fall, they immediately migrated to the Niagara Falls area of New York and became the sixth nation of the Iroquois Confederacy.

They remain there on a reservation to this day.

Fort Neooherooka featured a cave the Indians dug in its center which had access to a stream about 50 yards away. All of the women and children were placed in the cave to protect them from the battle.

Most of the Tuscarora warriors were killed in the battle in which Col. James Moore used two cannons brought in on horseback. The women and children presumably escaped through the cave.

The Tuscaroras numbered about 20,000 in the last days of their survival here.

The Indian villages of the Wayne County area were located primarily where there was a permanent stream, high ground and sandy soil.

The high ground allowed them good vision to see potential enemies and the sandy soil was chosen because it was easier for the Indians to clear for farming with their crude stone axes. Also, the vegetation didn't grow back as fast as it would in rich, fertile soil.

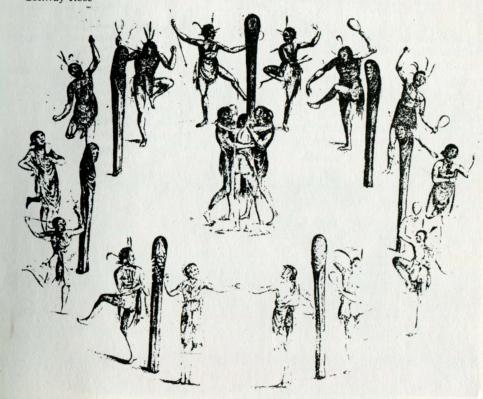
In almost any part of Wayne County today in which these three factors exist can be found the remnants of an Indian village or campsite.

Conway Rose, who has studied the Indians of this area, says, however, that the sites should be left for archeologists who can make a true determination of the prehistoric customs and habits of the Indians.

Early spearpoints made by the Indians of the Wayne County area were almost always of quartzite or slate which are native to this area. A pure quartz projectile is very rare.

The spearpoints varied in shape and size according to the hunting needs. Arrowheads were almost always triangular-shaped.

Source: Conway Rose



INDIANS DANCING
[DeBry woodcut from John White drawing]

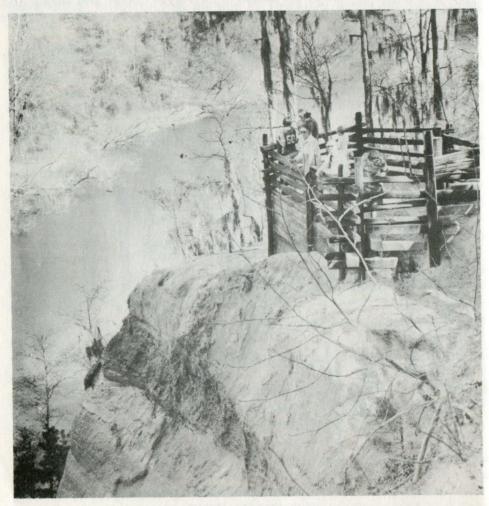
SAPONI INDIANS: A WAYNE COUNTY LEGEND

By: Dr. H. B. Ivey

A tribe of Indians about which little has been written by historians is believed to have occupied a chain of hills in Wayne County before the white settler arrived.

The late Dr. H. B. Ivey (1888-1951), writing nearly three decades ago in the News-Argus, attempted to shed some light on the Saponi Indians and their life in caves in the Saponi Hills.

The Saponi Hills extend from the mouth of Sleepy Creek on the west to just past Seven Springs on the east, a distance of eight to ten miles. The Cliffs of the Neuse nestle within their midst.



CLIFFS OF THE NEUSE, LOOKING EAST DOWN STREAM

Photo by News Argus

Dr. Ivey, a local radiologist of the 1920's and 1930's whose forefathers owned portions of the land earlier occupied by the Saponis, wrote that the early tribe may have migrated from the Midwest.

"Theyt had migrated . . . into the Yadkin Valley, thence to the Roanoke Valley, following the Roanoke to the Albemarle section of eastern Carolina," he wrote.

"In this movement, they joined forces with another tribe, the Tuelo, about which little was said . . . These tribes gradually filtered southward. In Nash County is a creek by the name of Sapony."

Dr. Ivey surmised that the Saponi were the Indians referred to by Samuel A. Ashe in his history of North Carolina in which he related the expeditions of Col. Barnwell against the Indians.

Ashe wrote that Barnwell defeated a tribe of Indians 20 miles west of New Bern and drove its fragments into hills that were fortified and inaccessible.

"It must have been a happy hunting ground for the Saponi, with abundant pure water, natural protection from the elements and hostile neighbors provided by hill and vale, plenty of game and the other necessities to make his life complete," wrote Dr. Ivey.

Dr. Ivey gave the following directions for entering the Saponi Indians' "happy hunting ground:"

"As you turn from Highway 70 going east onto the highway going south to Seven Springs, travel for a mile or more and pass Mrs. Whitfield's store and filling station, you enter a broad opening consisting of lands of Needham Grady, which were previously the Bizzell Farm. Upon entering this broad expanse, looking straight ahead of you, an extra strata of trees will be silhouetted against the skyline. These are trees on Saponi Hills."

Dr. Ivey ended his recollections and images of the legend of the Saponis by writing, 'Now, honestly, do you think old acquaintances should be forgotten and this park be called the Cliffs of the Neuse? Or should it be the Saponi Hills Park?"



THE TOP OF THE CLIFFS, LOOKING UP STREAM

Photo by C.S.N.

By: Charles S. Norwood

Surveyor John Lawson of London provided the first recorded history of the area that is now Wayne County. His adventures and exploration of the Neuse River and its headwaters date from the turn of the 18th century.

Appointed by the Lord Proprietors in Charleston, South Carolina, in December of 1700 to make a reconnaisance survey of the interior of Carolina, Lawson was first befriended by the Tuscarora Indians in the area.

They provided guidance for him and his explorers when they first arrived in this area.

Accounts of his experiences with the Indians, along with facts on the natural history of North Carolina may be found in two books.

Lawson published First History of North Carolina in 1709 and more recently, Hugh T. Lefler edited A Voyage to North Carolina, which was published by the University of North Carolina Press.

After completing his tour and helping Baron Christopher von Graffenreid establish Bath and New Bern, Lawson returned to the Wayne County area a decade later.

Lawson and Graffenreid were bound for Virginia to set up a settlement when they were captured by the Tuscaroras.



"THE CAPTURE OF LAWSON AND VON GRAFFENRIED" North Carolina Collection, The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

The Indians, angered at the whites for encroachments on their hunting grounds, kidnapping of their women and children and sharp practices of white traders, made Lawson the first victim of their wrath.

King Hancock of the Tuscaroras ordered the two white men tried. They were acquitted, but the Coree Indians joined the assembly at Catecha, a large Tuscarora town on Contentnea Creek near the present site of Snow Hill.

A quarrel between Lawson and King Cor Tom followed and Lawson, Graffenreid and others in their party were sentenced to death.

Graffenreid's execution was delayed because he was protected by the Queen of England and the Indians feared her vengeance.

Graffenried later described Lawson's execution:

"But the fate of Mr. Lawson (if our Indian information be true) was much more tragical, for we are informed that they stuck him full of fine small splinters of torch wood like hog's bristles and so set them gradually afire."

The killing of John Lawson and the raids on the Neuse and Trent River settlements during which settlers were massacred brought war on the Indians by the whites.

Col. John Barnwell and Col. James Moore brought their troops from South Carolina to join the local militia and the Indians were defeated.

The Tuscarora war lasted from 1711 to 1714 at which time the Indians left North Carolina and returned to their former home in New York State, where they became members of the Great Iroquois Nation.

Torhunta was a large Indian farming community before the Tuscarora War. It was destroyed by the whites in 1712. The site is in northern Wayne County. After the removal of the Indians, there was a new influx of settlers who came into the rich Neuse River lands and cleared plantations. Many were members of the Society of Friends (Quakers).

MEMORIAL TO LAWSON - This Memorial to John Lawson, first to survey the area that is now Wayne County, appears on the square of the Wayne County Courthouse, Goldsboro.



In Commemoration of
John Lawson, Surveyor General
of the Province of Carolina and
its first Historian,
Brutally murdered by the Tuscarora
Indians, September 22, 1711,
North Carolina Society of the
Colonial Dames of America
June 1915.

WHITFIELDS WERE AMONG LEADING WAYNE SETTLERS

By: Charles S. Norwood

Among the early settlers of Wayne County, the prolific Whitfields were among the most distinguished, serving in positions of leadership in county government and the Revolutionary War.

William Whitfield II (1715-1795) was the first Whitfield in Wayne County. He was one of the ten children of William and Elizabeth Whitfield. They were killed by Indians while enroute from Bertie County to Lenoir County. They were on their way to visit their son William when overtaken.

The Whitfields are believed to be descendants of Sir Thomas Whitfield of England, who came to Virginia in 1613.

William II and his wife, Rachel, were married at the Bryan home in Bertie in 1741. The young couple, in search of a home, explored many areas and finally settled on the Neuse.

They built their first home just east of the present day Seven Springs in 1742 and called it Rockford. Two years later and four miles up the river, they built their second home high on a bluff overlooking the Neuse.

The Whitfields called this home White Hall.

Here Whitfield established one of the first ferrys in the county and his name and White Hall became known as the first settlement to merit a spot on the earliest Wayne County map.

After 33 years at White Hall he built his third home on the Neuse, a plantation called Pleasant Plains. It was three miles up the river from Seven Springs.

And that was where he died. He and his wife are buried on the south bank of the river.

William Whitfield II quickly became a leader in county affairs. Even before the Revolution, he was a justice of the peace. He and Richard Caswell represented Dobbs County (later Wayne) in the Assembly of Wilmington.

He was also a captain in the militia and later a colonel. He was a member of the Safety Committee and the Council of State and his ferry was an important crossing of the Neuse, becoming more significant as the Revolution developed.

William Whitfield II had four sons and five daughters, three of his sons distinguished themselves in the American Revolution. The youngest was too young for army service, having been born in 1765.

Bryan Whitfield (1754-1817), William Whitfield III (1743-1817) and Needham Whitfield (1758-1812) were in on the American Revolution fighting from the beginning at the battle of Moore's Creek Bridge to the ending of the battle at Yorktown.

Bryan married twice to two cousins, Nancy and Winifred Bryan. During the Revolution, he served as a captain in the North Carolina Militia, rising later to the rank of brigadier general.

From 1805 to 1815, he was a trustee of the University of North Carolina. He lived at Rockford and had 14 children.



BRYAN WHITFIELD



NEEDHAM WHITFIELD

Among Bryan's children was James Bryan Whitfield (1809-1841) a state senator and brigadier general in the North Carolina Militia. He married Sarah Elizabeth Wooten and they lived near Seven Springs. They had seven children.

William Whitfield III was married four times and was the father of 29 children. He lived at White Hall and owned several large plantation.

In 1787, he and his son, William, were appointed directors and trustees to lay out the town of the first Wayne County seat, Waynesborough.

At his death, he had 80 slaves and much personal property.

Among William III's children were Joseph Whitfield who married Mary Grady and lived in Duplin County, and Harriet Howard Whitfield who married James F. Kornegay and lived in Goldsboro.

His son, Lemuel Hatch Whitfield, married Ann E. Sasser and Lucy Ruffin and they lived on the site of where Goldsboro is now located. Lemuel's daughter, Carolina Georgiana, married Edwin B. Borden and their children were Arnold, Anne, Frank, Carrie, Louise, John, Mary and Edward Borden, Jr.

William III's grandson, Dr. Theodore Whitfield, was born in Mississippi and returned to Goldsboro in 1860 to become pastor of the First Baptist Church.

Needham Whitfield served as a lieutenant in the Continental Army during the Revolution and in 1782 was on the committee to build a courthouse in Wayne County.

He served in both houses of the Legislature and was a large land owner. He was married four times and had 13 children.

Among Needham's children were Edith Whitfield who married her cousin Allen Whitfield and lived near Seven Springs.

Among the many descendants of the Whitfields, are several names that today are represented by families in Wayne and adjoining counties.

They include the Greens, Bryans, Atkinsons, Powells, Outlaws, Taylors, Hatches, Sassers, Bordens, Kornegays, Cobbs, Faisons and Thomsons.

Sources:

Claude H. Moore Charles Norwood, Sr. Whitfield, Bryan, Smith by Emma Morehead Whitfield





GRAVES OF WILLIAM WHITFIELD II AND WIFE RACHEL BRYAN. ALSO SON, WILLIAM III AND NEEDHAM. ALL THREE REVOLUNTIONARY SOLDIERS AND FOUNDERS OF WHITEHALL

McKINNES WERE GIANTS AMONG EARLY SETTLERS

By: Bob Johnson

Wayne County's shape and size and the political persuasion of its people have evolved primarily from one man of Scottish descent, William McKinne, Sr.

McKinne, and his sons who followed him, were giants among men.

He was a true revolutionary, serving as a member of the North Carolina Assembly, during which he voted for and signed the Halifax Resolves, and also as a Minute Man, fighting for American freedom.

McKinne was born in Bertie County (now Edgecombe) about 1728. He first settled on 300 acres in 1749 in what was then Johnston County but is now Wayne County.

His first land was located on South Roundabout Creek south of the Neuse River. He later acquired sizeable tracts on Walnut Creek and Bogue Marsh in Dobbs County, which are now in Wayne.

Some of the property has been traced to the present.

Construction of what is known as the Marshall Cox house, located south of the Neuse, west of the Bentonville Road and near the Johnston County line, was started by a McKinne, probably Richard, the son of William and completed by Joseph Everett.

According to a document still extant, the property was deeded in 1805 by Barnabas McKinne, administrator of the estate of William McKinne, Sr., to Joseph Everett. Everett was married to Barnabas' niece, Anny McKinne.

The house passed from Everette to his daughter, Anny, who married William B. Smith. Then from Smith to Julius Cox, who married his daughter, Fanny Smith.

From Julius Cox, it passed to Richard Cox, his brother. Richard in turn sold it to another brother, Marshall, father of the present owners and occupants of the house, Haywood Cox and his sister, Miss Sue Cox.

William McKinne, Sr., was an early conservationist. While in the Assembly, he presented bills to prevent the burning of woods and to limit the killing of deer.

Another of his bills led to the establishment of Raleigh as the state capitol. It called for "erecting part of Johnston, Cumberland and Orange counties into a separate and distinct county by the new name of Wake and St. Margaret's Parrish."

Simultaneously while serving in the Assembly, he was "High Sheriff" of Dobbs County, now Wayne.

He served in the militia from 1771 to 1789 when he resigned as a colonel. While a Minute Man captain, he was involved in the march on the Regulators in the western part of the colony.

McKinne, while in the Assembly, in 1776, helped fashion the Halifax Resolves, the first official expression by any colony of independence from the crown.

The Resolves were presented to the Continental Congress in Philadelphia.

In 1779, McKinne was again in the Assembly and was appointed to a commission charged with dividing Dobbs County. It was then that Wayne County was formed.

McKinne was given the contract for building the first courthouse at Wayne County's first seat of government, Waynesborough, which was incorporated in 1787. He was among the directors and trustees of the town.

Shortly after ending nearly 40 years of public life, William McKinne, Sr., was dead. It is not known where he is buried.

Three of Col. McKinne's sons had very distinguished careers. They were William, Jr., a founder of Waynesborough and a militia colonel; Barnabas, member of the Assembly and militia colonel; and Richard, a county and state official and militia general.



A tombstone on William McKinne, Sr.'s old plantation, now the "Old Kentucky Farm" off the Old Grantham Road owned by Bill Smith, marks the graves of William McKinne, Jr., (he is designated William McKinne, Sr., because he had a son named William McKinne, Jr.), his wife, sons, daughters-in-law and grandsons.

On each side of the tombstone are the names of McKinne's kin.

One side reads, "William McKinne, Sr., February 19, 1728 - September 17, 1796; His wife, Mary, April 5, 1752-June 4, 1814." Another reads, "Ann Eliza Whitfield, wife of D.M. McK., October 21, 1816-September 22, 1894; Their sons, William Haywood, August 23, 1845-October 11, 1864; Alonzo Jerkins, September 15, 1858-December 23, 1858."

Jerkins is believed to be a misspelling of the name, Jernigan.

A third side of the stone states: "William McKinne, Jr., October 29, 1771-February 12, 1842; His wife, Elizabeth Fulghum, September 5, 1779-January

13, 1816; His second wife, Barbara Herring Smith, June 17, 1778-February 25, 1865."

Mrs. Graham Hood, now living in Goldsboro, traces her ancestry to Elizabeth Fulghum, who was her great-great grandmother.

The daughter of Elizabeth Flughum and William McKinne, Jr., Annie Elizabeth Whitfield, married David Fulghum McKinne; their daughter, Annie Elizabeth Barbara McKinne, married W. R. Hollowell; and their daughter, Minnie Deems Hollowell, married David M. Prince the parents of Mrs. Hood.

The fourth side of the tombstone is etched: "Sons of William McKinne, Jr.; Barnabas, May 22, 1777-July 21, 1825; Raiford, September 4, 1805-June 16, 1808; John, May 1, 1809-July 18, 1834; Richard, July 1, 1815-September 4, 1820; David Fulghum, August 13, 1813-August 30, 1867."

Barnabas McKinne lived on a plantation willed to him by his father "on the Savannah between Walnut Creek and Mr. Green's." It joined the land where the old Dobbs Courthouse stood and contained a mill and a pond.

He is believed to be buried in a private burying ground near the old Dobbs Courthouse with his daughter, Elizabeth, and her husband, Gen. Nicholson Washington.

Richard McKinne served as a justice in the county court, a county commissioner and a justice of the peace. He was one of the justices attending the first court held at Waynesborough.

Richard was a member of the State House of Commons and State Senate. He voted for the federal Constitution as North Carolina became the 12th state to join the Union.

An early Wayne County map marks the lands of Gen. Richard McKinne and the Whitfields.

Richard and his wife, Sarah Fellows, had eight children.

From the McKinnes came the names of many who have made contributions to Wayne County. They include: Fellows, Coor, Everette, Smith, Sasser, Whitfield, Kennedy, Borden, Jernigan, Blackman, Wooten, Pope and Washington.

Source:

John Baxton Flowers



MARSHALL COX HOME ON RURAL ROAD 1008, BUILT ABOUT 1810

DOBBS LOCAL HISTORICAL FIGURE

By: Charles Norwood, Sr.

Our Colonial Governor Arthur Dobbs (1754-1765) was born an Irishman in 1689 and educated in England. He became a member of the Irish Parliament and very influential man, particularly interested in the Colonies. He fought the monopoly of the Hudson Bay Company and was instrumental in securing a large grant to the Ohio Company for development and settlement of the Ohio Valley.

Dobbs was successful in securing for himself and a partner, John Selwyns a large tract of 400,000 acres in Eastern Carolina, a portion of which included part of our own Wayne County. It was this latter transaction that brought Arthur Dobbs to North Carolina in 1752 as well as the death of Governor Gabriel Johnston which occurred July, 1752. Dobbs immediately asked for an appointment as Governor but two years and two acting Governors passed before his appointment finally came through in 1754.

Nathaniel Rice was the first to fill Governor Johnston's office for six months as ranking counselor but he died and Matthew Rowan acted as chief executive until Dobbs' appointment was completed. One of the first acts of the new Governor was to create a new county bearing his name carved from the eastern part of Johnston County. Governor Johnston had done the same thing when he became Governor and lopped off the western end of Craven County and called it Johnston for himself.

Johnston had eighteen years as Governor, Dobbs eleven years. They were both considered the best of Colonial Governor's, but the growing conflict and friction between the Colony and the Crown over taxes and trade was too much for them both.

Johnston and Dobbs both made their home at Brunswick which was the capital during their span of years as Governor (1733-1765). William Tryon succeeded Dobbs as Governor but it was five years later (1770) before he completed his new palace at New Bern and moved the Capital there.



GOV. ARTHUR DOBBS [1754-1765] B. 1689 - D. 1765

Dobbs tried to introduce the English feudal system on his vast land grant, dividing it up first into 48,000 acre tracts with a landlord who in turn divided his tract into smaller tracts of 3,000 acres, a finally 50 acre tracts were sold to freeholders. The system did not work. It was a complete failure.

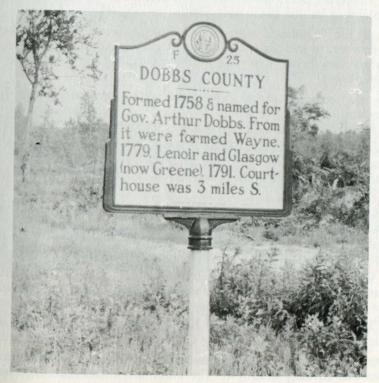
Dobbs was an ardent Protestant. He was worried about the lack of religious guidance and urged establishment of churches and schools.

St. Phillips church with its three feet thick brick walls, had been started in 1730 but was far from completion when Dobbs arrived in Brunswick in 1752. In 1754 he proposed to make it the Kings Chapel in North Carolina and pushed it to near completion by 1765. Dobbs became worn out with the administration of the Colony and asked to be relieved but before his successor was named, he died, March 28, 1765, of a seizure and was buried within the walls of the still uncompleted St. Phillips. With the passing years, his grave disappeared, but in 1966 excavations were made and Governor Dobbs' grave was found under the floor in the chancel end of the church.

Since 1966 much work in excavating old Brunswick has been done and today work is being done to preserve the walls of St. Phillips and the surrounding cemetery as well as excavating the whole town itself. It is hoped that a suitable marker will be placed over Arthur Dobbs' grave in the near future.

Source:

N. C. Governors 1585-1958 by Beth G. Crabtree



SEVEN SPRINGS OLDEST COMMUNITY IN WAYNE

By: Bonita Metz

The community of Seven Springs, considreed by most to be the oldest in Wayne County and early known as Whitehall, received its first public notice from an explorer named Lawson who journeyed up the Neuse River in 1710 and recorded seeing trading cabins and white traders in the area.

Until that time, the area had been considered Indian territory. Although this is generally considered Tuscarora Indian territory, it is believed by local historians that Saponie Indians were the ones who built the village across the river from present Seven Springs and maintained a campground near one of the natural springs in the area.

Despite the reported existence of early traders along the well-traveled Neuse in the Seven Spring vicinity, Wayne County records indicate that William Whitfield, II, was the first permanent settler of the Whitehall community, and the one responsible for that name.

He built his family's first house in 1743 in an area called Rockford about four miles downstream from Whitehall. Two years later, the family moved to a new house, in Whitehall itself, situated on a bluff overlooking the river. That house stood beyond the present location of the Seven Springs Methodist Church.

Whitfield moved his family again at the beginning of the Revolutionary War, to a third home called Pleasant Plains, about one mile upstream and west of Whitehall. A century later, one of two resort hotels that became famous for their mineral water was located at the same site.

Although the Whitfields were more directly from Virginia, they were originally Englishmen and their loyalty to that land was reflected in their decision to name their new home Whitehall -- a word which had long stood for the English government.

During the colonial period, the Whitfield's were active in the local government and served in the militia. William Whitfield operated a ferry across the Neuse River which was used to transport military supplies.

Meetings of the local Committee of Safety were held at Whitehall during the early days of the Revoluntionary War and weapons and supplies were stored there. Battle records indicate that members of the Whitfield family fought at Moore's Creek Bridge.

Following the Revolution, the settlement at Whitehall began to grow, influenced by the stage coach line which passed through the area and the increased river traffic. Some industry developed in the small community, but for the most part its residents were then, as they are today, busy with agriculture.

There was a buggy factory, a turpentine distillery, a brick works and several warehouses in the town itself. On the site of the old Indian campground, there was also a government-operated whiskey distillery and a blacksmith's shop.

Years later, when the Civil War began, Whitehall became the site of a Confederate shipyard and some say the Confederate Ram Neuse was built there.

On December 15 and 16, 1862, the battle of Whitehall was fought and the small town was virtually destroyed. The Union army was entrenched on the hill

overlooking the Neuse while the Confederates held the right bank of the river in what is known as the Piney Grove community. Most of the town was destroyed by the bombardment of the Union's cannons.

Both sides claimed a victory. The Union army under the command of General Foster had destroyed the town. The Southerners had been commanded by General Robertson under the orders of General Evans.

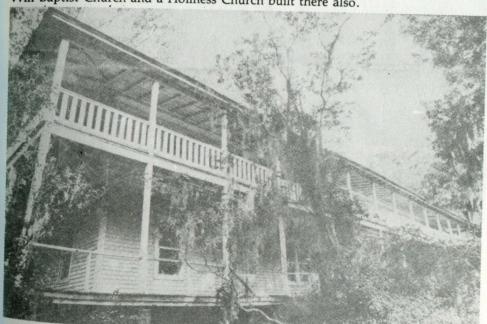
The Ram Neuse, which was still in the Whitehall shippyard at the time of the battle, was little damaged. It was repaired and sent on to Kinston to be plated. It was there that it was later sunk to prevent the Union from capturing it.

The booming trade center that Whitehall had been, before the Union army burned it to the ground, was never rebuilt.

In 1874, a Presbyterian Church named White Hall was built by William B. Whitfield, a descendant of William Whitfield, II.

Some of the older members of the church recall that Dr. J. R. Wilson, father of President Woodrow Wilson, once preached in that church. He was then a pastor in Wilmington and visited in the Wayne County church.

In 1940, the church was traded to the Methodists. The Missionary Baptists organized and built a church in the community in 1892 and there has been a Free Will Baptist Church and a Holiness Church built there also.



SEVEN SPRINGS HOTEL [1900]

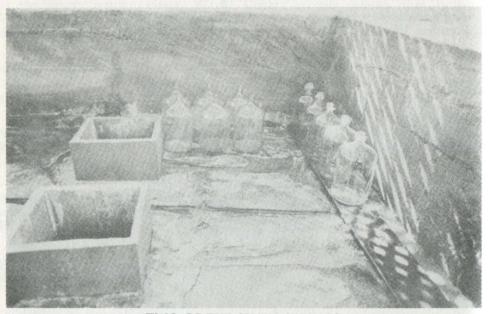
After the Civil War, the resort possibilities of the community were developed and two hotels were built in the area. Both the Seven Spring Hotel and the Ninth Springs Hotel were built by the Whitfield families. But both were later sold and opereated by different owners. The Ninth Springs resort was built on the site of the Whitfield Pleasant Plains homestead.

The resorts were popular with folks from all across eastern North Carolina. North Carolina governors including Jarvis, Kitchin and Aycock visited the springs. The Ninth Springs Hotel was the first to close but the Seven Springs Hotel operated until after World War II, the Morgan Maxwell family which still owns the springs, continues to live there.

Whitehall again became a thriving community with several boat docks, a cotton gin, a supply store, a drug store, a blacksmith, a boarding house, a doctor's office and several other businessess.

In the early 1920s, the town was again partially destroyed by fire. Since then, only a few of the businesses have been rebuilt and, of course, river traffic no longer comes as far north on the Neuse as Seven Springs.

In 1951 the town's name was officially changed to Seven Springs because of a postal name conflict, it having the name of Jerico during the Civil War.



TWO OF THE SEVEN SPRINGS





NEWSPAPER ADS IN 1885 LOCAL PAPERS

QUAKERS INFLUENTIAL IN WAYNE DEVELOPMENT

By: Bonita Metz

One of the most influential groups of early settlers in what is now Wayne County were the members of the religious sect popularly known as Quakers.

Although they preferred to be called members of the Religious Society of Friends, they were among the most accurate of early record keepers and the most steadfast in bringing their church with them into the new world.

The meeting houses of the first Wayne County Friends were built by members of the Cox family who has long been faithful worshipers and established themselves in North Carolina first at the Core Sound Meeting in the early 18th century. (1733)

The first Quaker counties of North Carolina were Perquimans and Pasquotank as early as 1672 and by 1733, the Core Sound Meeting had been established in Carteret County. The meeting house was located near the mouth of the Newport River about six miles north of Beaufort.

Thomas Cox arrived at Core Sound Meeting and soon filed for a land grant on the Upper Neuse. He was a widower with seven children, four girls and three boys. His oldest son Richard, then 19, had been born in 1723.

Thomas Cox received his first Neuse area land grant of 300 acres in 1741 and settled his family on the south side of the Neuse at what is now known as Toler's Bridge, approximately three miles upstream from Old Waynesborough landing and five miles west of Goldsboro. The area soon became known as Quaker Neck because of a large loop in the river and the Quaker settlers who lived there. (The area is near the present day site of the Carolina Power and Light Company generating plant.)

As Thomas Cox increased his land holdings both east and west, his family continued to make regular trips back to the Core Sound Meeting House for the Quarterly meetings. But in 1754, Richard Cox requested permission to hold Quaker meetings in his own home and in 1782, Richard Cox built the first Wayne County meeting house on his own land near his home on the south banks of the Neuse River.

It was called the Neuse Meeting House and stood until 1840 when high water washed it and much of its adjoining cemetery away.



1840 NEUSE MEETING HOUSE BUILT BY STANTON COX

Richard Cox expanded the family's land holdings until they included more than 1,000 acres. He made significant purchases in 1760, 1770 and in 1780. And all of these were in what was to be finally settled as Wayne County. He is remembered as a very industrious man, a builder of dams and grist mills. He was building his fourth mill on Upper Falling Creek when he fell to his death in 1784. The site of that fall is just beyond the dam at Warrick's Mill, more familiarly known as Steven's Mill, perhaps the oldest mill in continuous operations in this area.





STEVENS MILL DAM AND PAVILLON

As a widely known Quaker Family, the Coxes drew visitors from the eastern part of the colony and one of these visitors, John Kennedy eventually decided to stay in Wayne County. He married Sara Cox in 1769; she was the sister of Richard. The Kennedy family later rejoined the Cox family when Richard married Mary Kennedy, his second wife.

In 1841, a grandson, Stanton Cox, wanted to relocate the Neuse Meeting House which had been destroyed by high water. He donated some of his family land on State Road 1223 just beyond Toler's Bridge for a new meeting house and cemetery. He and his wife and many of the other Cox and Kennedy descendants are buried there.

In 1767 Richard Cox's daughter Sarah married Thomas Edgerton, Jr. in the home of her father on the Neuse. Edgerton had settled in the northern part of the county about 10 miles north of the Coxes at a place called Nahunta. William and Nathan Edgerton, sons of Thomas and Sarah Cox Edgerton, both raised large families and some of their descendants still live in the Nahunta community.

By 1882 a meeting house was built in Nahunta on a two acre lot contributed by Nathan and Mary Edgerton. A parsonage adjoining the meeting house lot was also built.

Before that time, in fact from 1854, the Nahunta Quakers had been meeting in facilities provided by Matthew Pike. First the group met in his home near Peacock's Crossroads and by 1866, they were meeting in a separate MeetingHouse which had been built on land he donated to the group.

During the late 19th century, other Quaker groups were also forming in the county. In 1876, Woodland Meeting was formed and a building on Mineral Springs Road just south of U.S. 13 was completed in 1878.

After the Civil War, Everettsville, which had been situated near Dudley began to disintegrate. It had suffered from the devastation caused by Gen

Sherman's troops on their way to Goldsboro and much of the town had been burned.

A large two-story school building which had been left unharmed became surplus and was closed because there were too few students left to use it. Thisschool building, known as the Academy, was purchased by the Woodland Friends and moved four miles to where it stands today behind the Woodland Meeting House on Mineral Springs Road.

The building was used as a school until 1920 when with other small schools it was consolidated with the present Brogden School.

Other Quaker meeting houses throughout the county were located in Goldsboro, 1906; Hood Swamp, 1887; New Hope, Oakland and Rhodes.

The early Quakers held fast to their beliefs that it was wrong to take up arms against their fellow men. They aslo believed it was wrong to enslave the black man. This latter principle caused a great split among their members and when the Northwest Territory was opened up in 1810, many Wayne County Quakers immigrated to Ohio and Indiana seeking further peace and freedom ofworship. Those who owned slaves were promptly dropped from the membership rolls.

(Genealogical material on the Cox family and the early Edgertons has been researched through the "Genealogy, Jesse James Cox Family, Wayne County, North Carolina," compiled by the late Misses Beatrice and Florence Cox and "Meet The Edgertons" by J. Howard Binns.)

Source:

Wayne County Library



STEVENS MILL BRIDGE

KORNEGAY-PARKER HOUSE AMONG WAYNE'S OLDEST

By: W. Robert Bizzell

MULBERRY PLANTATION

The Kornegay-Parker Plantation which lies in western Wayne County between Dudley and Mount Olive may have a fair claim to being one of the oldest houses in the county.

The house and surrounding lands were first owned by the Kornegay family and then purchased by James R. Parker in the 1840's. The property has been held by the Parker family since then, and is today owned by M. L. Parker of Dudley.

The founding father of the Kornegay family which built the interesting two-story house near Thunder Swamp, came to New Bern with Baron Von Graffenried's colony of Palatines (Swiss Germans) in 1710. He was the 13 years old. He was the ward of Jacob Miller whose home was the first court of New Bern.

During his adult life, Kornegay was to gather an estate which included land holdings up and down the Trent River from New Bern and although he considered himself to be a citizen of Craven County, local county records indicate that his holdings extended into what is now Wayne County.

Kornegay was married to Susan Stechey Stevens of New Bern whose family had also belonged to the original Palatine colony.

One of their sons, George Kornegay, Jr., married an English widow, Mrs. Margaret Downing Lullan and they are believed to have settled in part of the family holdings in what is now Wayne and Duplin Counties.

The third Kornegay son to make his home in North Carolina was Daniel, who married Edna Flowers and brought his bride to what became known as the Kornegay family plantation.



KORNEGAY-PARKER HOUSE

Photo by C.S.N.

The house is located on rural road 1118, an unpaved stretch that is surrounded by still virtually virgin forests and acres of tobacco and corn. Large chimneys and handmade brick tower at either end of the original structure whose face was clad in ten-inch-wide pine boards.

On the second story, two tiny windows look out on the front yard where three large live oak trees now shade the house.

"We believe those three are about 130 years old," said M. L. Parker. "I understand that my grandfather, who bought this place in the 1840's, moved from the Walnut Creek area and brought these trees with him."

The Kornegay-Parker house is similar in style to many of the older two-story homes in New Bern and Edenton.

Most of the out buildings that once stood on the plantation are now gone though they included slave quarters, stables, a kitchen, carriage house and tack room. The only remaining of the original out buildings is the dairy which has been moved to the western side of the house.

"We used to keep some of the best wine that's ever been made in there," Parker said. "My dad used to make it out of little bunch grapes; it was wonderful."

Daniel and Edna Kornegay were the parents of several children and it was their son, George L. Kornegay, who sold the plantation to the Parkers in the 1840's. He had received it at the reading of his father's will in 1839.

Daniel Kornegay is believed to have died after falling off of his horse while riding through Thunder Swamp. The neighbors told the story of Daniel's horse being frightened by one of the apparitions that were believed to live in the swamp, and throwing his rider who struck his head on a stump in the fall.

When the Parker family moved into the house, James R. Parker decided to rear his seven sons and two daughters there. One of those sons, Luther W. Parker, remained in the house and reared his own family there until he moved to Mount Olive in 1910.

M. L. Parker, now 83, was born in that house and lived there until the family moved to nearby Mount Olive. Since he inherited the house and land, he has farmed and leased it. The Maurice Best family now lives in the house.

Although rooms have been added and various changes made in the house, its basic structure of rough pin planks remains. From floor joists to room walls, the same pine planks and crude pegs are the same. The large fireplaces would hold wooden logs four feet long.

"At one point there were several large mulberry trees down the front drive," Parker said, "It was a great place to grow up." Mulberry Plantation derives its name from these Mulberry trees.



FRONT VIEW OF THE JAMES R. PARKER HOUSE Roy Parker at Far Right

PIKES CAME TO WAYNE LATE IN 17th CENTURY

By: Bonita Metz

The Pike family that was to settle much of northern Wayne County and give its name to one of the county's communities, first arrived in North Carolina late in the 17th century.

Samuel Pike came to the colony from England in 1693 under the headright system. He settled in Pasquotank Precinct where he became a prominent member of the Society of Friends, familiarly known as the Quakers.

His son, who bore his name, was eventually to settle in the part of Dobbs County that later became Wayne County.

But Samuel Pike, Jr., had a wanderlust. He moved first to Virginia, then to the Cape Fear Region where he and his family were associated with the Carver's Creek Monthly Meeting in what is today Bladen County. Then in 1773 he moved his family to the Rich Square Monthly Meeting in Northampton County; and finally, in 1777, he and his only son Nathan, requested permission of the Quakers to move again, this time to the Great Contentnea Monthly Meeting located on Lower Falling Creek in Dobbs County, today part of the Lenoir County.

This Contentnea Meeting was later moved to the northwestern Wayne County community of Nahunta where it became known as Nahunta Meeting. The group met in the home of Matthew Pike, one of the descendents of Nathan Pike, before finally building a meeting house on property donated by the Edgerton family.

When Samuel Pike, Jr., moved to Dobbs County, he settled on the south side of Nahunta Swamp on land which he had been granted as early as 1763. The land, granted by the King of England, was said to have included as much as 2,500 to 3,000 acres. It was possibly one of the largest grants given in this county.

In 1785, Samuel and his third wife, Anne Ducely, deeded most of their land to Samuel's only son Nathan.

Samuel's first wife, Sarah Overman Pike, bore him eight children and died while the family was in the Bladen County region in 1762.

The next year, he married Tabitha Scott who was herself a prominent Quaker; and she and Samuel served as overseers of the Carver's Creek Monthly Meeting. She died in 1773 and Samuel married Anne Ducely at the Rich Square Meeting House.

Samuel Pike died before 1797 and his widow, Anne, moved to the Back Creek Monthly Meeting in Randolph County where she lived out the rest of her life.

Nathan Pike was a member of the militia during the Revolutionary War and probably saw service during 1781 when Lord Cornwallis' Army marched through Wayne County. A number of rear guard actions were fought during that march as well as a skirmish at Peacock's Bridge over Nahunta Swamp. That bridge was near the Pike Plantation.

On August 15, 1781, Nathan Pike married Rachel Maudlin at the Contentnea Meeting House. They were to become the parents of nine children.

Pike was a merchant as well as a planter and he operated a large tavern — "graciously built after the English style" — which was located about three-quarters of a mile east of the present town of Pikeville. The tavern was located at a heavily traveled point where the New Bern and Fayetteville coach road crossed a north-south road.

Pike also operated a shop and a trading post on this site, and his business served as the area mail drop. Mail was received and dispatched through Pike's shop by the regular coach runs. Pike handled the mail and he also maintained stables for the exchange of stage horses. His tavern became a regular overnight stop for the stage.

That tavern and inn are believed to have been the beginning of the Pikeville community. The area was know then as Pike's Junction.

Although he was a shrewd business man, Nathan Pike's Quaker upbringing forbade his owning slaves, so he depended upon the labor of a number of indigent children who were bound to him and of several persons taken from jail where they had been imprisoned for indebtedness.

From 1793 to 1835, Pike sold more than 2,000 acres of his holdings to the families whose names are still found in the Pikeville community. These include Applewhites, Garris', Perkins', Musgraves, Pates, Edgertons, Smith, Hams and others.

Later in 1889, when the town of Pikeville was incorporated, it kept the name of its first prominent merchant whose charge of the mail had already caused the small rural post office to be named in his honor.

The descendants of Nathan Pike settled all across the northern end of Wayne County. Some made their homes in the Nahunta community to the west and others moved toward Eureka and the eastern part of the county.

Mark and Jonathan Pike, sons of Nathan, were wardens of the poor in Wayne County. They were appointed in 1833 and 1834, respectively; and Jonathan was chairman in 1834 when the county's first poor house was built at Stoney Hill. The Quakers of Wayne County have always been in the vanguard of humanitarian causes.

Nathan Pike died in 1844 leaving a large estate and an established business name. His wife, Rochel, died in 1850. Their descendants still live and work in Wayne County.

Material on the early Pike family has been gathered through research of early county records and the State Department of Archives and History with assistance from John Braxton Flowers.

THE FORMATION OF WAYNE COUNTY WAYNE, DOBBS, JOHNSTON FORMED FROM CRAVEN

By: Bob Johnson

Study of the history of Wayne County is often made difficult because an event may be recorded as occurring in Johnston, Dobbs or even Craven County, when it actually did occur within the bounds of what is now Wayne.

For example, grants and deeds of Wayne's first settlers -- the Whitfields, Coxes, Sassers and others -- refer to the location of their lands as being in Johnston County.

In 1722, Craven County extended from the coast westward a distance of more than 200 miles. It was 100 miles wide.

Johnston, Dobbs and Wayne counties were formed from Craven. Craven was further reduced in size over the years by annexations to form Jones, Pitt, Lenoir and Greene counties.

In 1746, Johnston was formed from Craven. Its boundaries, according to a "Formation of the North Carolina Counties" published by the State Department of Archives and History were set as follows:

"... a line beginning at the mouth of the Southeast Creek, on the South side of Neuse River, below Francis Strenger's Ferry, running up the said creek as far as the aforesaid county extends that way, and running a north line from the mouth of the said Southwest Creek as far as the county extends northwardly; and that the upper part of said county be erected into . . . Johnston County and St. Patrick's Parish . . ."

Then, in 1758, Dobbs County was formed from Johnston. The order annexing Dobbs, the state historical department's book states as follows:

"... That from and after the Tenth day of April next the said county be divided by the dividing line between the Parish of St. Patrick and the Parish of St. Stephen; and that part of the said county which is now the Parish of St. Stephen, remain, be called, and known by the name of Johnston; and that part of the said county which is the Parish of St. Patrick, be thenceforth erected into a distinct county, and called and known by the name of Dobbs."

Dobbs County remained intact until 1779 when Wayne County was formed from its western half.

State orders for the formation of Wayne record the following:

"... the said county of Dobbs be divided and that William Caswell, Charles Markland, William McKinnie, Senior, Etheldred Ruffin, and Benjamin Cobb, or a majority of them be, and they are hereby appointed commissioners for running the dividing line, who are hereby directed to run the lines of the said county of Dobbs so that they ascertain the middle part of said county, which when discovered, they shall run a line a north and south course through the middle part of said county; and then all that part of said county which lies eastwardly of the dividing line, shall continue and remain a distinct county, by the name of Dobbs, and that all the other part shall be a distinct county by the name of Wayne."

A part of Wayne County was annexed in 1855 to form Wilson County.

An act establishing Wayne County provided that the first court should be held at the home of Josiah Sasser at which time the justices would decide on a place for subsequent courts until a court house could be erected.

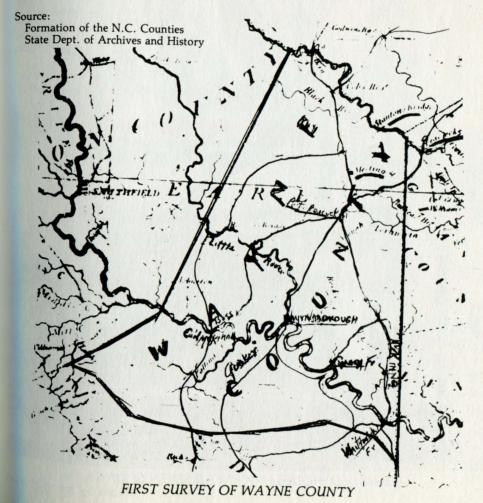
By 1782, the commissioners had failed to comply with the act and new commissioners were named.

In 1887, an act was passed establishing Waynesborough on the west side of the Neuse on the land of Andrew Bass "where the courthouse now stands."

In 1845 and 1847 acts were passed moving the courthouse from Waynesborough to Goldsboro. A referendum in 1847 resulted in the change in county seats.

Wayne County was named in honor of Anthony Wayne, one of George Washington's most trusted generals.

Dobbs County has since disappeared, its area annexed to form Jones, Glasgow and Lenoir counties.



IVEY HOUSE BELIEVED OLDEST IN WAYNE

By: Bonita Metz

The Ivey home located in the Piney Grove area just north of Seven Springs, is believed to be the oldest house still standing in Wayne County.

The house is believed to have been built about 1790 on a 747 acre tract of land that was deeded to John Ivey by his father Robert Ivey in 1789.

Wayne County records indicate that the deeded land accumulated by Robert Ivey of Dobbs County, included parts of sundry grants and patents which he had bought from his neighbors and had been awarded, himself.

The parcel included two land grants to Richard Ivey himself; one dated 1767 and the other, 1788. Other purchases included that from John Roach in 1754, from William Wiggins in 1757, from John Spain in 1785 and from M. Stanley in 1784.



JOHN IVEY HOUSE [1790] NEAR SEVEN SPRINGS
Photo by Bart Preston

John Ivey probably built the three-story home for his wife, a Miss Mosley and his five children.

The house stands five feet above ground level which helped to provide a full-size basement with only three feet of excavation. Today the kitchen and dining room area is joined to the original structure but one must enter them from the front porch of the home. The original kitchen building was ten feet, removed from the house because of the danger of fire.

A log smoke house which appears to be as old as the home itself, stands nearby and an overgrown family cemetery is several hundred yards east of the house.



SMOKE HOUSE ON JOHN IVEY PLANTATION

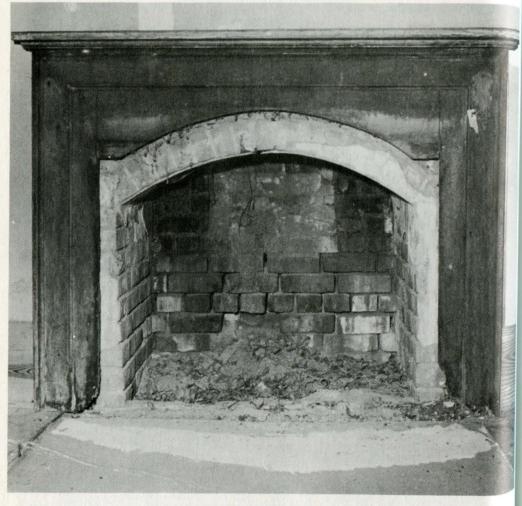


BASEMENT OF THE JOHN IVEY PLANTATION

Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Holmes were some of the last residents of the house. Mrs. Holmes' mother, the late Mrs. Mattie Ivey West, reared her family there and then the Holmes took care of the house for the present owner, Dr. James Dawson of the Wilmington area.

Mrs. Holmes explained that the bricks of the underpinings and chimneys were brought to the new world as ship's ballast and all of the woodwork is believed to be of local production. All the doors were hung with handmade hinges.

Adam Ivey was the first bearing that family name to settle in North Carolina in Edgecomb County. His son Benjamin inherited the family's plantation and most of his land. Benjamin Ivey's sons scattered over eastern Carolina and received land grants in various counties. One of those sons, Thomas Ivey, received over 300 acres in Craven County in 1744.



MANTEL IN THE IVEY HOUSE

Photo by Bart Preston

That land was said to be located south of the Great Contentnea on the Mirery Branch. Wayne County was a part of Craven County at that time.

Thomas Ivey's son Robert continued to build up the family's land holding until he deeded more than 700 acres to his son John who built what is now called the Ivey home.

Mrs. Holmes relates a Civil War story about the family that has to do with a son, John Ivey who was then master of the Ivey lands.

"The Yankees were supposed to have come through and taken everything including all the cattle and chickens. They say that when the soldiers got to the house, they began taking everything worth saving out and were going to burn the rest," Mrs. Holmes began.

"One of the junior officers in the group was supposed to be going through a trunk stored upstairs when he came across a small portrait of the John Ivey who had built the house. In the portrait, John Ivey was wearing a Masonic emblem. The soldier took his trophy to show to the commander and when the commander recognized the emblem, he told his soldiers to put everything back in the house and leave the place as it had been when they arrived."

That same John Ivey who was living in the house during the Civil War period is said to have called himself a doctor of cancers.

"Of course, there weren't very many doctors around back then and families had to rely upon their own home medicines to take care of most ills," Mrs. Holmes explained. "John Ivey kept a small room behind the parlor where he stored his medicines and he treated those who lived around here."

(Genealogical information about the Ivey family has been documented by George Franks Ivey in "The Ivey Family In The United States.")

Source:

Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Holmes George Franks Ivey



IVEY STAIRCASE

EARLY HISTORY TOLD IN BIBLES

By: Betty Hatch

At the time of the Revolutionary War, family Bibles were a well-established tradition dating back for centuries. A family Bible was more than a guide to worship and a tradition; it was the main, and perhaps the only, source of family history.

Bibles of this period usually contain either separate pages of family records or notations of births and deaths on the pages of the Bible itself. Often the handwriting is beautiful script, the product of classes in perfect penmanship.

At least two such Bibles still exist in Wayne County and are in relatively good condition.

One belongs to Mrs. Ben Grant, who lives near Dudley and Corbett Hills. This is the Lancaster family Bible and contains family records as far back as 1732.

The other is a Hatch family Bible, dating back to 1762. It is owned by Cullen B. Hatch, of Rt. 4, Mount Olive, who is considered the family historian.

Descendants of both of these families still live in Wayne County and surrounding areas. Branches of the Lancasters mentioned in the Bible are the Grants, Outlands, Smiths, Futrells, Ginnetts, Bishops, Ellises and Becktons. Many members of the Hatch family live in Mount Olive, Goldsboro and nearby areas.

The pages of the Lancaster Bible are in good condition for the most part, although some are torn, wrinkled, illegible or missing. The cover was damaged in a house fire, Mrs. Grant said, when one of her ancestors threw it downstairs to keep it from being totally burned. Items of family history are written on pages bound into the Bible and in the margins on some pages.

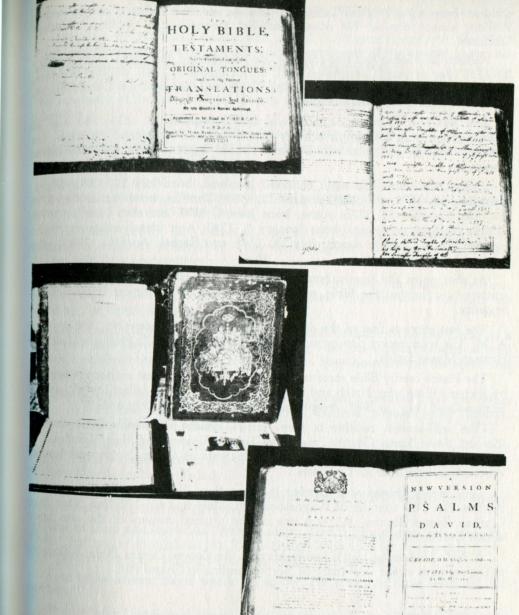
The Hatch family Bible is actually two, with the records of the second one completing those of the first. The front cover of the older Bible is missing and a few of the pages are either missing or in somewhat poor shape. The cover of the second is faded red, a dusty rose color, with gold designs and words imprinted. The family records are written on separate sheets.

A message in the Lancaster Bible indentifies it as one "given at St. James's Court" October 7, 1761. It is a version of Cranmer's prayerbook which contain "four forms of prayer and service made for" November 5, January 30, May 29 and October 25.

One of the title pages notes that the Bible was "Diligently Compared and Revised, By His Majesty's Special Command, Appointed to be Read in Churches" and "Printed by Mark Baskett, Printer to the King's most Excellent Majesty."

It was printed during the reign of King George III, who ruled from 1760 until 1820 and is best known for his part in helping cause the Revolution. Births and deaths in the Bible date from 1732, in the reign of King George II, to 1943, a period of 211 years.

The first birth noted is that of William Lancaster, son of Samuel and Elizabeth, March 22, 1732. He lived to the age of 67 and died October 11, 1799. He apparently had two wives, Sarah and later Ann; the Bible records two sets of



HISTORICAL FAMILY BIBLES — The Lancaster family Bible [upper photos and lower right] and the Hatch family Bible [lower left] demonstrate a centuries-old tradition of recording family history in Bibles which are passed on through generations. The Lancaster records are written on pages bound into the Bible and margins of textual pages. The Hatch records are written on separate pages and have been covered for perservation.

Photo by Betty Hatch

children born to a William Lancaster, and no mention is made of any other William except one of his sons, identified throughout as William Sanders Lancaster.

William and Sarah had five children: Lavisa (spelling uncertain), born January 20, 1750 (day of month uncertain); Levi, born October 1, 1757; William Sanders, March 13, 1760; Wright, September 19, 1762; and Sarah, born December 14, 1765, who married Jonathan Outland.

Ann was born October 22, 1750 and died September 30, 1823. She was 18 years younger than William; it is likely that, if this were his second marriage, her parents, Thomas and Elizabeth Outland, would approve of a well-established gentlman.

William and Ann had eight children: Elizabeth, born July 19, 1770; Mary, born June 30, 1773 and died February 22, 1774; Thomas, born January 1, 1775 and died October 17, 1776; Anna, born June 1, 1777 and died June 3, 1779; Zilphia (spelling uncertain), born January 3, 1780; Ann (dates unknown), who married David Ginnett; Aaron, July 18, 1784; and Rachel, April 11, 1787, who married John Bishop.

At that point the family branches out further. Dates of births and deaths, scattered throughout the Bible, are so numerous as to be almost impossible to organize.

The last entry is that of the death of Abby Smith, February 29, 1936 at 4:30 A. M. The most recent date among the entries is October 17, 1943, the death of Herman Moses Smith.

The Hatch family Bible records are less complete. The first entries are written by Richard Blackledge Hatch and begin with the birth of his father Joseph, son of Edmund and Lucy, in 1762. Joseph married Ann Blackledge July 6, 1787.

One well-known relative is Gen. James Rhodes, Richard's father-in-law. Richard, from Jones County, married Clarissa Rhodes and they remained in Wayne County. They were the great-grandparents of Cullen Hatch and former Wayne Commissioner A. C. Hatch.

Gen. James Rhodes was married to Anna Bass Blackman, daughter of Dr. Andrew Bass, the founder of Waynesborough. They had five children other than Clarissa. James Rhodes, Jr., was one of the original owners of the site upon which Goldsboro is located.

A Bible containing Hatch family history, the George Durant Bible, is located at the archives of the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill.

UZZELLS SETTLED WALNUT CREEK AREA

Members of the Uzzell family who settled in Wayne County in the 1700's have multiplied and today much of the southeast corner of the county bears their mark, either through houses and tombstones or descendants.

Three of the Uzzell men, James, Thomas and Elisha, are believed to have left the sanctuary of the Isle of Wight County in Virginia and headed south to North Carolina.

State records obtained by William Wood Uzzell of Walnut Creek show that at one time they owned some 3,500 acres in an area bounded by Walnut Creek, Best Station, Bear Creek and the Neuse River.

The records reveal that Thomas settled at Nature's Beauty. Its location is somewhat in question. The Uzzells who today live in Wayne are not sure if it was on Bear Creek or Walnut Creek.

The Uzzell family had eventually settled in Virginia after fleeing France because of religious presecution. They were Hugenots, a synonym for French Protestants, in a predominantly Catholic country.

Some of the Uzzells went to Holland, but left there for England because, modern day Uzzells say, they didn't want their children to be brought up speaking the Dutch language.

Judge Frank Daniels' History of Wayne County identifies Thomas Uzzell as a large land and Slave owner. The Uzzells, along with the Whitfields who arrived in this area about the same time, are believed to have been among the wealthiest early settlers.

Uzzell family documents and records are confusing because over the years many of the Uzzell males had the same names, the most popular being Thomas, James, Joshua, Elisha and Major.

And, in one case, a Joshua Uzzell courted a woman named Rebecca and Major Uzzell married a Rebecca. It is not known if there was competition among the two Uzzells for the same lady.

Sons and grandsons of the original Wayne County Uzzells served in both the Revolutionary War and the Civil War.

One of them was known as "Revolutionary Tom," "Buckberry Tom," or "Big Tom." He fought throughout the Revolutionary War, but for which side is not quite clear, since some believe he may have had Tory leanings.

Tom by whichever name was a big fellow. He is said to have weighted 325 pounds.

Several later Uzzell men served the Confederacy in the Civil War. Records from the Secretary of State's office show that most entered the military service in their youth and died of fever.

Joshua Uzzell enlisted at 19 in 1861. He died of typhoid fever in Wilmington. Major Uzzell, age unknown, entered the same year and died the next year of the dread disease at Manassas, Virginia.

James and William Gray Uzzell enlisted as privates in 1861. James was discharged the next year at 29 because of typhoid fever. William Gray died of diarrhea at Point Lookout, Maryland, in 1863.

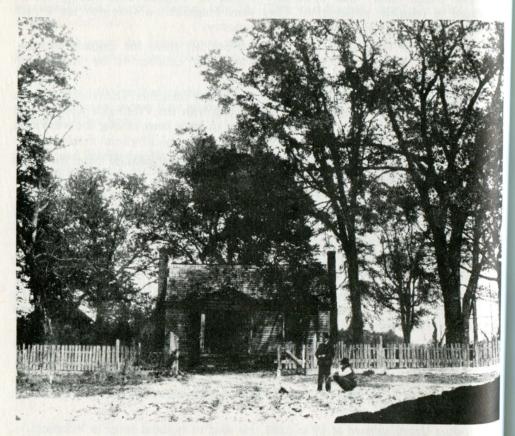
James Uzzell, who now lives on U.S. 70 several miles west of Walnut Creek, has tried to piece together his family history and has in his possession several documents and letters from early times.

Joshua's salt ticket entitled him to 116 pounds and was signed by Salt Commissioner Gray C. Garris.

A receipt shows that South Carolina cavalry Lt. John Rhondley stopped at Joshua Uzzell's and received seven bushels of corn and 300 pounds of fodder "for use of detachment, 2nd South Carolina Cavalry."

And Joshua bared his heart to one Rebecca in a love letter now in James Uzzell's possession.

One of the oldest houses in the Walnut Creek area was built between 1790 and 1800 by Major Uzzell. It was named after his wife, Rebecca (Granny Becky) Dunn, 1782-1878, because she outlived her husband by 37 years.



GRANNY BECK HOUSE — This picture of the Granny Beck house, taken in the early 1900's, shows James Uzzell [squatting], who lived there then, and his friend and distant relative, Jim Wood. The house was built between 1790 and 1800.

The Granny Becky house was later the home of the present day James Uzzell's grandfather after whom he was named.

At Walnut Creek on the property of Robert Thompson, a descendant of the Uzzells, is a tombstone inscribed, "Elisha Uzzell, 1736-1813, his wife Dorcas Stanley Uzzell and others."

Some of the Wayne County Uzzells later left this area because of a bad crop year and moved to Texas.

The mother of John Nance Garner of Texas, vice president under Franklin D. Roosevelt, was an Uzzell and is believed directly related to the Wayne County Uzzells.

Uzzell is a spelling of the family name that is the result of much evolution over the years. The name has also been spelled Uzel, Uzzel, Uzelle, Ezzle, Usel, Oisel and even Youell.

Today, the Granny Becky house is owned by James Uzzell. He has loaned it to Conway Rose and it is located at the Village Green, with other renovated homes that now house business enterprises.

It is easily spotted. It is identified by a picture of a ginger-bread man and with "The Gingerbread House" in big letters.

Mrs. Myron Teal now sell gingerbread and other goodies and trinkets from the Granny Becky house.

Uzzell tombstones are located throughout southeastern Wayne County. Several are in the Best Station area, including that of Joshua Uzzell.

The inscription on it reads, "Joshua Uzzell, Jr., October 19, 1811 - April 12, 1862.





UZZELL TOMBSTONES — The Joshua Uzzell, Jr. tombstone [left] is located in the Best Station area and the Elisha Uzzell tombstone is located at Walnut

Photo by Bob Johnson

JOSIAH SASSER HOUSE: SITE OF FIRST COURT

By: Charles S. Norwood

John Sasser received a land grant from King George II in 1755. It was for only ninety acres but formed the nucleus for a very large farm. The grant was located on the Little River near Pearson's Bridge. This is where present Highway 581 crosses the Little River and is between Rosewood and Kenly.

The grant says it was located in Johnston County. This would be right for 1755. Later is was Dobbs County. Then in 1779 it became Wayne County. It was 1800, however, before the new dividing line between Wayne and Johnston was formally established. The first publication of the new county lines is shown on Price & Strother's new map entitled, "This First Actual Survey of the State of N. C."

John Sasser died and his land had passed to his son Josiah by 1779. The Sasser plantation was chosen as the site to hold the first court as it was described as the oldes and largest clearing then in Wayne County.

Josiah's wife was Elizabeth Bryan, daughter of William Bryan of Johnston County, and grandfather of Needham Bryan of Snowfield, Bertie County. Needham Bryan was the father of Rachel Bryan who married William Whitfield II of Whitehall, Seven Springs.

The first court held in Wayne County after its formation was held at Josiah Sasser's home in 1780. Josiah died before the second term came around so the court was transferred to James Herring's house, also on the Little River. Josiah left his home and plantation to his son John and his wife Elizabeth, so by 1782 and 1783, court was resumed back at the Sasser house.



JOSIAH SASSER HOUSE — Site of First Wayne County Court
Photo by Bart Preston

Colonel William McKinnie was authorized to build the first courthouse on the three acre tract given by Dr. Andrew Bass in 1784. It was stipulated in the Bass deed that if the courthouse was moved to another location the land would revert to Bass. The three-acre tract was located on the north bank of the Neuse River near a ferry that Dr. Bass operated and called West Point.

There is today still standing near Pearson's Bridge a house known as the Josiah Sasser house. It is very old and is in very good condition. It has plastered walls and wood ceilings, four fireplaces, the mantles from the first floor rooms were removed about 1930 by the owner at that time.

The mantles were installed in a new house in Goldsboro being built by a friend. The main block of the house is three stories only one room deep, a one story dining room and kitchen are attached. At one time the kitchen was not attached as it is today. The front porch has been changed.

About forty years ago the porch reached the full width of the front of the house. The cornice or fresco is very handsome and in good condition as well as the windows. Three rooms have wainscot paneling put together with pegs, the large living room on the right, dining room and one bedroom upstairs.

The question arises -- was this house built two hundred years ago or before 1780 when the first court was held? Members of the department of Archives and History have visited the place and think the present house was probably that of a son of Josiah or a grandson of John Sasser and built about 1800.

James Sasser (1775-1807) married Chelly McKinnie (1780-1812), a daughter of Richard McKinnie who was Wayne County's representative in the State House of Commons in 1782-1781-1790 and the Senate in 1788-1789-1792-1792-1799 and later 1803-1806.

James Sasser's daughter, Ann Elizabeth, married Lemuel Whitfield (1798-1871), son of William Whitfield, III of Whitehall. Their daughter, Georgiana, married E. B. Borden. When General Schofield came to Goldsboro in 1865 he chose the home of E. B. Borden as his headquarters. There he encountered Lemuel Whitfield who was visiting his daughter.

Archives & History, Raleigh Copy of Land Grant to John Sasser, father of Josiah Sasser Copy of Will of Josiah Sasser



SASSER'S BRANDY HOUSE



LIVING ROOM MANTLE

JOHN KENNEDY AMONG LEADING WAYNE SETTLERS

By: John Baxton Flowers

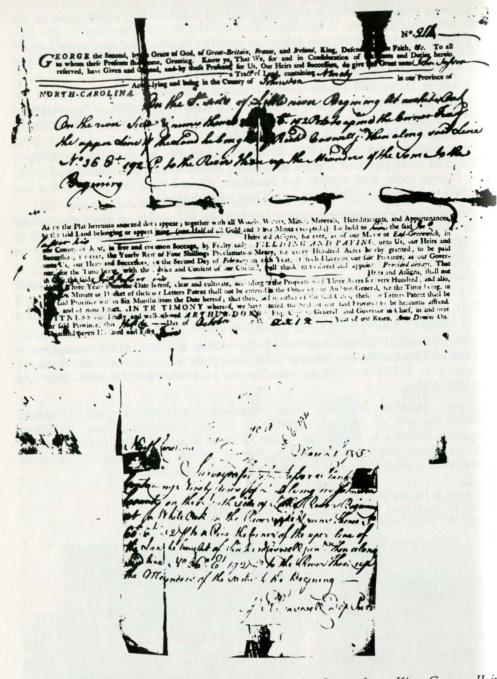
John Kennedy (1741-1823) was born on Lower Falling Creek (in what is today Lenoir County). His father, Walter Kennedy, was a prominent planter in that area. William Kennedy, grandfather to John, was a member of the colonial Assembly, and a very influential planter, who was granted land in Johnston (now Lenoir) County in 1744. This William Kennedy had, among other children, sons Walter and John. This last mentioned John Kennedy was captain of the Dobbs County Militia during the Revolution, and his nephew, John Kennedy, Jr., served in his company.

John Kennedy, Jr. came to Wayne County by marriage, when in 1769 he married Sarah Cox, daughter of Thomas Cox of Quaker Neck. Before his marriage John Kennedy, Jr. was a member of the Church of England, but afterwards he was a member of the Society of Friends (Quakers). John's only sister, Mary Kennedy, married Richard Cox in 1768, at the home of Thomas Cox in Quaker Neck. After his marriage, John received large amounts of land from his Cox relatives, and by purchase. He also owned a large number of slaves. Sarah Cox Kennedy died in 1792, after she and John had been married 23 years. They never had any children. John Kennedy then married Elizabeth Outland, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Outland of Rich Square, in what is today Northampton County, North Carolina. They had two sons, Thomas and John II.

When John Kennedy, Jr. died in 1823 he left a large estate in land, slaves and personal property. At one time he had owned a riverfront lot in the town of Waynesborough, and may have had a store there. Before his death he had deeded land to his son, John, in what is now the Rosewood section of Wayne. John Kennedy, Jr. was one of the leading Quakers in the area. In his will, dated August 24, 1823, he stated: "All the right, title or interest that I have in my negroes I give & bequeath unto the Society of friends (Called quakers) also all the right in the African race that came to my wife by virtue of the last will & testament of her father, I give in like manner to the said society or to the agents by them appointed." In this way John Kennedy, Jr. left his slaves to the American Colonization Society, which was established to resettle slaves in their native Africa. Most of them were sent to Liberia when that country was founded. The Quakers were active in that society and the movement to free the slaves.

Thomas Kennedy, son of John Kennedy, Jr., lived at his father's house in Quaker Neck on the south side of the Neuse River, approximately across from the Carolina Power and Light Company plant. This house was at one time a stop on the stage route to Smithfield. Thomas Cox followed his father in his leadership among the Quakers. During the Civil War Thomas received rough and arrogant treatment from local citizens due to his peaceful beliefs and opposition to slavery. He finally moved to Indiana where he died. Many Wayne County Quakers moved into Ohio and Indiana from 1820-1860, where they hoped to live a more peaceful life.

John Kennedy, III lived at Oak Hill plantation in central Wayne County. His handsome house stood in a grove of oak trees on the Raleigh Highway where it crosses the Rosewood Road, approximately where the Stackhouse Company is located. John Kennedy married Sarah Everett -- widow -- Becton. She was the daughter of Joseph and Anne McKinnie Everett, and the widow of Frederick



This is a copy of the land grant received by John Sasser from King George II in 1755. The property was located on the Little River where the present Highway 581 crosses between Rosewood and Kenly. After Sasser died and the land passed to his son Josiah in 1779, the plantation was chosen as the site to hold the first court in Wayne County.

with his wife Martha Dees, into Kansas where they were some of the earliest settlers. Their great-grandson, John Anderson, Jr., was a recent governor of the state. Another of their sons, Joseph Everett Kennedy, lived on a large plantation located on the present site of Cherry Hospital. Still another of their sons, Colonel John Thomas Kennedy, lived at The Meadows, which sat on the present location of "O'Berry Center, Colonel Kennedy with his brother Joseph, and half-brother in the shaping of

John Becton, were early contractors and master builders in Wayne, and built part of the roadbed of the North Carolina Railroad, the first Bank of New Hanover, and the first courthouse at Goldsboro in 1848-50. Colonel Kennedy married Elizabeth Anne Cox, but they were not active Quakers. He was a large land and slave owner before the Civil War. His achievements are numerous: Founding trustee of the Wayne Institute and Normal College in 1850, founding trustee of

Becton. Sarah and John Kennedy had 12 children, one of whom, Walter, moved

the Wayne Female College in 1857, Commander of the 7th North Carolina Cavalry during the Civil War, delegate to the North Carolina Constitutional Convention in 1865, High Sheriff of Wayne after the Civil War, first Steward (business manager), of the Eastern Hospital for the Insane (Cherry Hospital), member of the state Senate from Wayne in 1885, and the first assistant curator of the North Carolina Museum of Natural History at Raleigh. He died in 1913 at Pettigrew Hospital in Raleigh, and was buried in the Confederate section of

Colonel Kennedy's eldest son, Dr. John Bryan Kennedy, was for many years one of the most prominent physicians in Wayne County, and a leading Democrate in politics. A grandson of Colonel Kennedy, and nephew of Dr. Kennedy, was Brigadier General John Thomas Kennedy who received the Congressional Medal of Honor in 1904, when he was just out of West Point, and who during the Second War commanded Ft. Bragg. James Matthew Kennedy, a son of Dr. Kennedy, was until his death in 1948 one of the best known architects in the state. He was supervising architect for the present Wayne County Courthouse when it was built in 1913-14.

historic Oakwood Cemetery, Raleigh.



Gravestones of Kennedy and Cox families at Neuse Meeting Cemetery.

CASWELL HELPED SHAPE WAYNE

By: Charles S. Norwood

Richard Caswell was a leading figure in the shaping of early Wayne County hsitory, serving in the Provincial Congress before and in the General Assembly after the Revolutionary War from Johnston County which then included Wayne.

Holding positions of trust under British rule, Caswell eventually was their nemesis at the Battle of Moore's Creek Bridge.

Caswell came to North Carolina from Maryland at the age of 17 and held public offices for the next ten years, including deputy surveyor of the province, clerk of court of Johnston and Orange counties and sheriff of Johnston County.



RICHARD CASWELL 1776-1780 — 1784-1787

He became Johnston's representative to the Provincial Congress in 1754 and served until 1773. He served as speaker of the Lower House of the Congress in 1770.

While serving in the Congress, Caswell wielded power and influence not only as a leader of the colonists, but as a man who held the respect of the royal governor.

The Provincial Congress on which he served elected him as a delegate to the First Contiental Congress in 1774. He later served in the Second Provincial Congress and was appointed commander of the Minute Men of the New Bern district by the Third Provincial Congress in 1775.

He resigned his seat in the Continental Congress to accept the post and the provincial Congress named him treasurer of the southern district of the colonies to collect taxes for maintenance of the revolutionary army and government.

On February 27, 1776, Caswell was one of the patriot leaders who routed loyalist forces at the Battle of Moore's Creek Bridge.

The loyalists were maneuvered into a vulnerable position by Patriot General James Moore and fell into a trap laid by Caswell and Colonel Alexander Lillington.

Caswell served as the first governor of the state of North Carolina after the Revolution. He was followed in office by Arthur Dobbs, whose name was taken by Dobbs County in which Wayne County was formerly situated.

When Dobbs County was divided, Caswell's home and final resting place was in the eastern part of Dobbs which is now Lenoir County.

North Carolina Governors by Beth G. Crabtree State Department of Archives & History

MOORE'S CREEK BATTLE DECISIVE U.S. VISTORY

By: Charles S. Norwood

Wayne County supplied many of the men who fought in the battle at Moore's Creek Bridge on February 27, 1776. It was one of the decisive actions of the opening phases of the American Revolution.

The Wayne men included the Whitfields, Iveys, Greens, and Lt. Ezekiel Slocumb -- though some historians have cast doubt on Lt. Slocumb's role at Moore's Creek.

The Patriot militia under Colonels Richard Caswell and Alexander Lillington threw back a large force on their way to rendezvous with a British expeditionary squardron on the coast.

Col. James Moore was in command.

Small as the battle was, it had a crucial importance. The victory helped prevent a full-scale invasion of the South. In April 12, 1776 (Halifax Day) the Assembly instructed its delegation to the Contenental Congress to vote for independence — the first colony to do so — this supplied a needed stimulus for the country as a whole in the movement toward sundering the ties with Britian.



MOORE'S CREEK BATTLE - This diorama depicts the Battle of Moore's Creek Bridge on Feb. 27, 1776. This first decisive battle of the Revolution in North Carolina was between Patriots and Loyalists made up almost entirely of Scots Highlanders. The Patriots gained a complete victory after only about five minutes. [N.C. Division of Archives and History Photo]

Today, Moore's Creek Battleground is a national park preserved in the same state it has been for 200 years. The breast-works and trenches that were thrown up by Col. Moore's men still surround the focal point of the battle which was the narrow bridge that crossed Moore's Creek.

It is located approximately 30 miles north of Wilmington.

As news spread of the British intention of taking over North and South Carolina as their first move to quell the rebellion, Patriots began to gather movements of Loyalist troop concentrations in Cross Creek (now Fayetteville) and Wilmington where Cornwallis was already entrenched.

The Patriots in New Bern had forced Governor Martin to evacuate his palace.

By mid-February, 1776, some 1,600 Loyalists, principally Highlanders, had started their march to Wilmington to join other British troops gathering at Brunswick.

Approximately 1,000 Patriots under the command of Caswell and Lillington attempted to prevent that union and selected Moore's Creek Bridge as the best place for battle.

The battle was short and fewer than 100 men were killed, but the British were stopped in their tracks and the bulk of the men and their supplies were captured. And the British gave up hopes for a quick conquest of North Carolina.

Polly Slocumb, wife of Lt. Ezekiel Slocumb, is remembered for her heroic deeds by a monument at the battlegrounds in memory of heroic women of the era.

They are both interred at the foot of this monument.

While the extraordinary ride of Polly Slocumb to the battle of Moore's Creek Bridge on a cold winter's night in February has raised some questions of truth, there is no doubt that she was among the most active behind the skirmishes in which local militia were engaged.

While the famous bridge is no longer, the road that leads to the spot is still intact and a marker is placed in memory of those who died there. Sources:

Archives & History, Raleigh U.S. Dept. of National Parks



Site of Bridge Today.



Monument to Heroic Women

LORD CORNWALLIS' TROOPS IN SKIRMISH IN WAYNE

By: Charles S. Norwood

The fate of Lord Charles Cornwallis, the top British general in the Revolutionary War, was sealed shortly after his encounter with General Green at Guilford Courthouse, and, in a small measure, due to a skirmish his troops ran into in Wayne County.

After winning a technical victory over Gen. Nathananel Greene at Guilford Courthouse on March 15, 1781, Cornwallis' diminished army limped back to Wilmington to plan its future course.

Gen. Greene's old assortment of 4,000 troops - 85 percent of whom had never seen battle - had squared off with Lord Cornwallis' 1,900 veteran troops to continue his tactic of "masterful retreat."

Cornwallis was desperate for a decisive victory. He even went so far as to fire his artillery through his own ranks. British as well as American soldiers dropped.

Finally, Gen, Greene withdrew from the battle scene after suffering a loss of about 1,255 men. The "victory" went to Lord Cornwallis who held his ground with a loss of some 25 percent of his troops. Cornwallis retreated to Wilmington, North Carolina.

After resting over two weeks in Wilmington, Cornwallis decided to march his army to Virginia where American traitor Benedict Arnold was making a name for himself by plundering and pillaging the countryside.

Cornwallis yearned for fresh troops and new fame.

Marching slowly into Duplin County and Wayne County, he divided his army to hasten movement. He made use of all ferries over the Neuse, particularly the ferry at Dickson, which was later to be known as Waynesborough.

Other ferries operating in Wayne County then were Bass' Ferry, Col. Green's Ferry near Sleepy Creek and Whitfield's Ferry at White Hall.

Cornwallis met with no opposition until May 6, 1781 at Peacock's Bridge, which is shown in Glasgow (now Greene) County, rightly should be in Wayne County, he met 400 determined militia from Pitt County under Col. James Gorham.

(Peacock's Bridge was over Contentnea Creek near the present Stantonsburg.) This was the site of the revolutionary skirmish of May 1781.

The citizen soldiers made a brief stand at the bridge during which they inflicted heavey losses on Cornwallis' troops.

But they were soon scattered when a calvary charge was made by Lt. Col. Banastre (Bloody) Tarleton and his men.

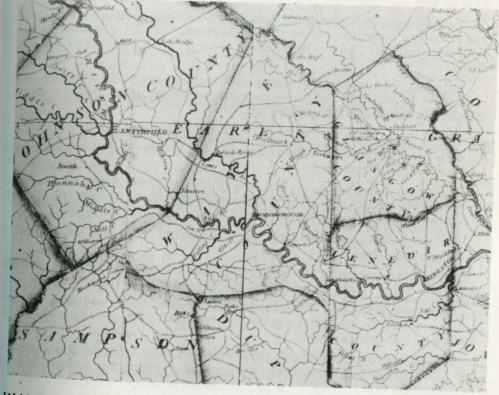
Militia men continued to make Cornwallis' painful march into Virginia miserable.

He was a broken man. After three months in North Carolina, his fine fighting machine was reduced to a mere shadow of itself.

Cornwallis' "victory" at Guilford was his undoing. There and at Peacock's Bridge he lost some of the best soldiers he had under his command.

On October 19, 1781, Lord Cornwallis surrendered his sword to Gen. George Washington at Yorktown, Virginia.

Source: Archives & History, Raleigh



WAYNE COUNTY FROM THE PRICE-STROTHER MAP OF NORTH CAROLINA OF 1808 - Points of interest in Wayne are: "Gen. McKinnie" the seat of General Richard McKinnie, who died in 1800. The survey was done before 1800, and the map appeared years later. Bass's Ferry is just across the Neuse from Gen. McKinne's plantation. This was first Fellow's Ferry, then Bass's. The Quaker Meeting House is in the Quarker Neck, and the county seat at Waynesborough is shown, as is Green's Ferry, which was formerly Spring Bank. Nearby the map list "McKinnie" which was the seat of Barnabas McKinnie, brother of Gen. McKinnie. This is the site of the old Dobbs Court House.

Raiford's Bridge is the site of the Sasser plantation where the first court met. The Meeting House in the northern part of Wayne is at present unidentified, as is the identity of Peter Peacock, whose residence is marked. Peacock's Bridge, which is shown in Glasgow [now Greene] County, rightly should be in Wayne, and was the site of the Revolutionary skirmish in early May, 1781.

Photo Courtesy, N. C. Division of Archives & History.

WAYNESBOROUGH: WAYNE COUNTY'S FIRST COUNTY SEAT

By: Bob Johnson

Waynesborough was Wayne County's first seat of government.

Because of the location of Waynesborough on the Neuse River and on the stagecoach road halfway between Raleigh and New Bern, it drew its prosperity from dealing with naval supplies and operations of taverns, and transporation by river as well.

Waynesborough's birthy stems back to 1782 when a group of people met at Josiah Sasser's home and named William McKinnie to build a courthouse on a three acre tract near Dickson Ferry, which was a gift from Dr. Andrew Bass.

They built a 16 by 24 foot building for a courthouse and Dr. Bass deeded 60 more acres to the town Commissioners with the understanding that it would be divided into 100 lots and offered for sale.

Half of the proceeds were to go to Dr. Bass and the other half to the town.

Before the construction of the courthouse at Waynesborough, the justices held court at various private homes.

The courthouse, a jail (gaol), stocks and other county buildings were erected by Col. William McKinnie. The courthouse was a frame building raised high above the ground, some say, to allow a space for boys and girls to play.

But the building was probably raised to protect it in the eventuality of flooding of the Neuse.

The original trustees of the town were McKinnie, Burwell Morring, William Whitfield, Joseph Green, David Jernigan, Richard Bass and William Fellows.

Justice was demanded in Waynesborough. According to one story, a man caught swearing on week days was fined 25 cents and if he uttered blaspheme on Sunday he was fined 50 cents.

In 1787, the town was incorporated with about 150 residents. It was named for Gen. Anthony Wayne, who had made a name for himself in the Revolutionary War.



New Historical Marker erected on 177 By-Pass and on the Southeast corner of Old Waynesborough. J. H. Crawford, S. D. Wooten and Charles S. Norwood Sr. inspect the marker after Highway Commission moved it in 1973.

Businesses in the bustling town included a rosin still, a saw mill, a harness and buggy manufacturing plant and a warehouse for naval supplies, barges on the Neuse being the principle means of transportating goods in those days.

But there were also many traverns in the town to take care of the stagecoach traffic.

Waynesborough was the spot where the coaches stopped to change horses on the 125 mile journey between the former colonial capital of New Bern and Raleigh.

The stagecoach journey was apparently only for the well-to-do since the fare was a relatively expensive $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents per mile.

The road from New Bern is now Elm Street and is believed to have meandered through where Berkeley Village at Seymour Johnson Air Force Base is now located, after skirting the south side of where Goldsboro is now located.

The Raleigh road apparently came through Smithfield and the Cherry Hospital area.

Waynesborough was located on the banks of the Neuse River about a mile southwest from the present site of Goldsboro.

Many of Waynesborough's residents bore names of some of the people who are now among the leading citizens of Wayne County and Goldsboro.

They included Borden, Hooks, Rhodes, Vail, Hatch, Cogdell, Langston, Griswold, Whitfield, Wright and Jernigan. Some are on the few tombstones that remain today at the site of Waynesborough.

Later Waynesborough property owners included William K. Lane, Charles J. Nelson, William Robinson, Richard Washington, E. Churchill and F. L. Castex.

Nelson, a harness and buggy manufacturer who later moved to Goldsboro where he became a leading merchant, had a hand in moving the county seat to Goldsboro and was commissioned by the City of Goldsboro in 1853 to lay out Willow Dale Cemetery.

Later in Waynesborough's history, about 1842, a meeting hall Nelson built was designated as the place where the town's people would worship. The First Baptist Church was organized in this building in 1843.

Perhaps sheepish about their establishment of a place to worship as an after thought, the people of Waynesborough were fast to organize churches after moving to Goldsboro.

The Methodists' church was built and organized in 1853, the Presbyterians' church in 1856, the Episcopalian's church in 1857 and the Baptists in 1858.

The population of Waynesborough at its height is in doubt. Some historians say it never exceeded 200 while others say it grew to about 500.

Waynesborough remained the county seat until 1847 when a vote of Wayne County's people switched it to Goldsboro.

The railroad had been laid out by Maryland civil engineer Matthew Goldsborough. The crossing of the Wilmington and Weldon Railraod, a forerunner of then Seaboard Coastline, was at what is now the intersection of Walnut and Center streets in Goldsboro.

The vote on the change of the county seat was held in 1845. It failed 813 to 234.

Promoters of the county seat change, however, were better organized in 1847 for the final vote.

A big barbecue dinner was held in the area of where the Wayne Center, Public Library and Borden home at the corner of George and Chestnut streets are now located before the final vote.

Chicken pie, containing 100 chickens, was made in a 90 gallon iron kettle. Hogs, oxen and sheep were mixed into a stew.

There was a deep well at the picnic site, and backers of the county seat change brought in 1,100 pounds of ice by rail from Wilmington and dumped it into the well.

The mixture of homemade liquor and cold well water helped to melt the resistance to the change and the people of Wayne County voted for Goldsboro.

Waynesborough has today nearly vanished. Only a few gravestones are left to mark what used to be. The Old Waynesborough Commission has been working for 7 years to have the historic town restored. With the help of Senator Henson Barnes they have convinced the state of North Carolina of its historic value, a marker now points out the cradle of Wayne County and the State has promised to develope a river park of 150 acres, stretching from 117 By-Pass to the river and then westward to connect with State property at the Asylum.

Sources: Letters and Deeds Wayne County Court House Charles S. Norwood Maps



WAYNESBOROUGH PLAN EXPLAINED — Charles Norwood, Sr., [wearing sunglasses in group at left], president of the Old Waynesborough Commission, explains his plans to develop a park at the site of Waynesborough. Norwood met with interested citizens in 1972 at the site of the first county seat of Wayne County.

RHODES AMONG LEADING SETTLERS

By: Moses Roundtree

Among Wayne County's early settleres was Gen. James Rhodes, a wealthy landowner and slaveholder who was much revered by his fellow citizens.

He and his wife -- Anna Bass Blackman, daughter of the founder of Waynesborough, Dr. Andrew Bass -- left a heritage of moral and religious qualities to their children.

Gen. Rhodes -- it has never been determined exactly how he got the title of "General," but it is believed it came through his service with the state militia -- is listed as a merchant in most extant papers.

In addition to owning a 1,000 acre plantation, he was listed as the owner of 43 lots in Waynesborough.

Gen. Rhodes in letters to his children, commended them to the early study of religion and virtue.

Gen Rhodes, his wife and daughter Anna Maria Hill, as well as four children born to his widow, are buried at Elmwood Cemetery, near the site of Waynesborough.

A marker on his grave sums up the feelings of his fellow man. It states:

"Sacred to the memory of Gen. James Rhodes, who departed this life January 1810, in the 45th year of his age. Respected for his sterling worth and esteemed for his affability of deportment and suavity of manners, he enjoyed the confidence of his fellow citizens while living, and died universally regretted. Reader, there lies beneath this moulding sod an honest man, the noblest work of God."

Gen. James Rhodes and his wife had six children, four of whom reached maturity.

His son, James Rhodes, Jr., was one of the original owners of the site upon which Goldsboro is located. Other owners of the land were Arnold Borden, Lemuel H. Whitfield and John Wright, Ira Langston, William B. Edmondson, according to Wheeler's Reminisces by John H. Wheeler.

Rhodes later moved to Alabama, ending his record in Wayne County.

One of Gen. Rhodes' daughters, Anna Marie Rhodes, inherited the land where one of the few remaining genuinely historical houses still stands.

She and her first husband, Gen. Edward Ward, were the builders of the Vernon house, located in 117 near Mount Olive. Now on the National Register of Historic Places.

Another of Gen. Rhodes' daughters, Clarissa, remained in Wayne County. She married Richard Blackledge Hatch of Jones County and they were the great-grandparents of former Wayne County Commissioner A. C. Hatch and Cullen Hatch of Rt. 4, Mount Olive.

The other daughter of the Rhodes was Sally Ann Rhodes who married and went to Alabama.

EARLY WAYNE BUILDINGS

By: John B. Flowers III

In 1799, during the middle of the Revolutionary War, the General Assembly of North Carolina divided Dobbs County, forming three new counties: Greene, Lenoir, and Wayne. The last was named for the swashbuckling Whig general, Anthony Wayne, whose personal courage was daring enough to earn him the name "Mad Anthony." The new county of Wayne was barely a year in existance when the British army, under Charles Earl Cornwallis, marched through on its way into Virginia to join General Phillips. This rendezvous with Phillips never took place, and at Yorktown Cornwallis was forced to surrender, thus ending the Revolution.

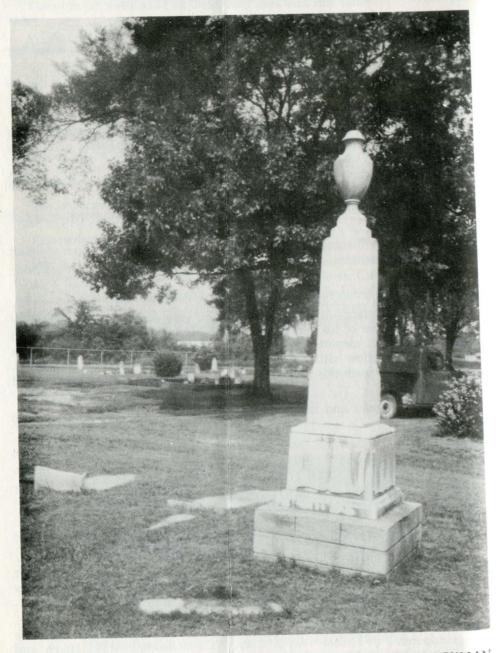
The first court held in the new county sat on the second Monday in January, 1780, at the plantation of Josiah Sasser on Little River. The following gentlemen justices were present: Robert Simms, Etheldred Ruffin, Jesse Jernigan, John Handley, Thomas Williams, Stephen Cobb, Joseph Sanderson, and John Sheppard.

In January, 1781, Robert Simms was elected first sherrif by the court, and Thomas Gray, Stephen Cobb, Joseph Sanderson and Needham Whitfield were appointed inspectors of paper money. During the same court, Thomas Gray, Stephen Cobb, and John Handley were appointed commissioners of confiscated property, and they were bonded at 200,000 pounds each. This committee was charged with the protection and distribution of the property confiscated from the loyal subjects of the King. These loyalists, called Tories, were forced off their land, and in turn the land was sold by the state, the revenues going into the state treasury. This was one of the meaner aspects of the war, for many patriots made their fortunes on the misery of men of good conscience, whose loyality to their king caused them to lose their possessions. The commissioners appointed by the county were charged with handling the property for the state. Needless to say there was little heart in this for an upright man, and very little property was confiscated in Wayne County, though there were Tories in the county.

It is unfortunate that many of the records of the Dobbs and Wayne county courts have not survived, for they would give us a much better picture of those early days. Jesse Cobb, clerk of the early court of Wayne, tried to save the court records when the army of Lord Cornwallis entered the county in April, 1781. He was overtaken and the papers were destroyed. Wayne was referred to by the British as an illegal county, being created as it was by the revolutionary government of North Carolina, therefore the papers of the county were not legal in the eyes of the King's government. Most of the records of Dobbs which escaped the Revolution and Civil War, were lost when the courthouse at Kinston burned in the 1880s.

In January, 1782, the court was still meeting at the Sasser plantation. This plantation was located on Little River in west-central Wayne County. The house built by Josiah Sasser's son stands on that site today, and is believed to date from about 1800. It is a stately house with dignified proportions, handsome moldings, and delicate trim in the Federal-style. This style of architecture once flourished in Wayne County, though little of it remains today.

John Herring on Little River. This was not far from the Sasser plantation. No



GENERAL JAMES RHODES AND WIFE ANNA BASS RHODES BLACKMAN LARGE MONUMENT — ANNA MARIA RHODES HILL, BUILDER OF VERNON HOUSE

doubt Sasser's illness and death prevented the court from meeting in its usual location. During the April, 1782 session the will of Josiah Sasser was exhibited to the court, and proved, with Elizabeth Bryan Sasser, the widow, as executrix. Sasser's estate inventory shows him to have been a prosperous planter.

On the second Monday in July, 1782, the court sat again at James Herring's plantation. Among other business, William McKinne, Sr. was appointed commissioner to collect the Specific Provision Tax as provided by an act of the General Assembly. McKinne was a wealthy planter, member of the vestry of Christ Church Parish in Craven County, delegate to the Provincial Congresses of 1775 and 1776, member of the colonial Assembly, militia colonel during the Revolution, close friend and political supporter of Gov. Richard Caswell, and one of the committee appointed by the Assembly to lay off the new county of Wayne in 1779. He was married to a daughter of John Grimes of Dobbs County, and had extensive plantatins in what became Wayne County. His prestige was no doubt needed to collect the special tax from citizens already over-taxed, and fighting against such measures.

The October court returned to the Sasser plantation. Elizabeth Sasser, who would soon marry William Blackman of Johnston County, was hostess to the court. The most interesting incident of this session is best recited in the words of the clerk: "John Rowell, whose wife and daughter, complaining that he had abused and threatened them prayed the peace of the State against him, he appeared and cross examined his daughter Sabra, and, not liking some answer, assaulted and beat her in the presence of the Court. He was adjudged in contempt and sentenced to three months in jail, and to give a bond for \$1,000 in specie for his good behavior."

The session of January 13, 1783, was held at Samuel Blythe's the November, 1783, session was held at Stephen Cobb's house, and the next recorded session was held at John Fleetwood's plantation on Little River, on July 12, 1784. It was during this session that Joseph Pipkin, Needham Whitfield, and Stephen Cobb reported that they had let out the building of the courthouse, prison, and stocks to Col. William McKinne for 335 pounds, his being the lowest bid.

On January 2, 1781, the court met at West Point, which was located on the Neuse River where Thoroughfare Swamp enters the river. A ferry, operated by Dr. Andrew Bass, had been authorized there at the April, 1782 court, and since 1784 there had been an inspection station for tobacco located at West Point. Bass had also been allowed by the court of keep a public house for entertainment on his land on the north side of the river.

The commissioners named in the 1779 act of the General Assembly to select a site for the courthouse, gaol, and stocks, recommended and got approval at a little attended court session. The plan best suited them personally. At the next court, with a larger attendance of citizens, the action was annulled, and in 1782 the General Assembly passed an act reciting the failure of the commissioners it had named in 1779, and then appointed Needham Whitfield, Stephen Cobb, and Joseph Pipkin to contract for three acres near the center of the county, for a courthouse, gaol, and stocks, and to contract to have these erected.

As a result, the commissioners secured from Dr. Andrew Bass, on February 14, 1782, three acres on the north side of the Neuse River, about a mile from the present county seat. The dimensions of the court house, built by Colonel

McKinne, were 24 x 16 feet, and it was a simple structure, like most of the earliest courthouse in North Carolina. It was raised above the ground on brick pillars, and weather-boarded. The complex of courthouse, gaol, and stocks was called, simply, The Court House. In January, 1787, the town of Waynesborough was incorporated by an act of the General Assembly. The town was built around the Court House, which was surrounded by the lands of Doctor Bass, who was most probably aware of the development possibilities, and quick to cash in on the financial opportunities.

Doctor Bass was one of the most interesting men in early Wayne. He came of a family of independent thinkers. His relatives, who lived in the eastern part of Dobbs (presently Lenoir) County, were against the Revolution, and were labeled Tories. They were most probably opposed to any political doctrine. At one time an armed posse' was sent to apprehend them and bring them before the court of Lenoir County. Andrew Bass was a Whig, soldier in the Revolution, a physician (thought to have been self-taught), a delegate to the provincial congresses at New Bern in August, 1775, and November, 1776, a member of the State Senate in 1782, a tavern keeper, a delegate to the Hillsborough convention of 1788 which would not ratify the U.S. Constitution. He was an extensive landowner in Wayne and Johnston counties, and was obviously quick in a business deal.

The courthouse at Waynesborough was used officially four times a year, winter, spring, summer and fall. These were the times the court met. It was also most probably used for other civic purposes.

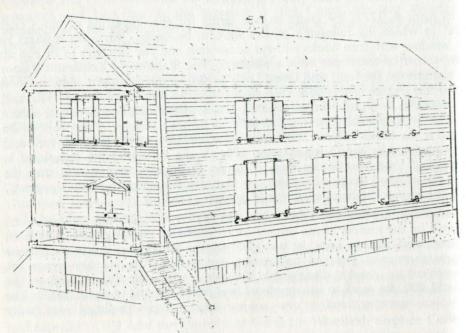
On April 8, 1793, the court let out terms for the "repairing of the Court house" in which the following repairs were to be made: "windows shutters to Each window with Iron hooks without and within one pair of stairs to be run up in one corner of the house with a platform. The Stairs to be cased and a door with a shutter at the foot, and Good Lock & Key to the said door. Also a Good Lock to the shutter of the door that passes into the said Court house. The said court house to be weather boarded in all places where the plank is off, or where it is split or splintered. The window sills to be well secured — the Barr to be repaired & the clerks Table." The lowest bider was to have the job and work was to be completed by the October court, 1794. If the work was not completed in the specified time, the bidder was to forfeit 25 pounds, and in any case the bidder was to give security bond for the "faithful performance of the contract." The bid was let to Serling Powell for 19 pounds, 9 shillings.

This simple building stood until 1813. On March 31, 1812, the commissioners appointed by the justices of the county court, Nicholas Washington, one Woods, A. Carter, and Samson Lane, let out a bid for the building of a new courthouse in Waynesborough. The old courthouse was referred to in their report as "inconvenient . . . (and a) disagreeable situation . . ." Joseph Everett received the bid for \$2,000, the work to be completed in eighteen months (August, 1813). The county was growing, and a new county administrative building was badly needed.

THE SECOND COURT HOUSE OF 1814

Joseph Everett was a man of large affairs in Wayne County. He was a son of John Everett of Edgecombe County, and his forebears had settled in Virginia in the 17th century, and lived for a time in Williamsburg. Joseph Everett, though possibly a nominal member of the Episcopal Church, was associated, though not a member, of the Society of Friends. He was married to Anne McKinne, a daughter of Gen. Richard McKinne, who was for over twenty years a member of the General Assembly from Wayne. Everett became one of the richest men in Wayne County history. His land holdings alone were described as "oceans of land" and when he died in 1836 his estate was one of the largest in county court history. The aristocratic village of Everettsville, south of the Neuse River, was established by his children, and named in his honor. At one time it was considered to be the most "toney" address in Wayne County.

Joseph Everett was a master builder who obviously knew his trade. In 1810 he built himself a house in west-central Wayne, near Falling Creek and the Johnston County line. This house, which still stands today, exhibits the fine detail work and refined lines of the American federal-style of architecture. The mantles and wainscotting in the house are very beautiful, and one Federal mantle is similar to one in the James Iredell House in Edenton. If his work on the courthouse of 1813 was as refined, it was a beautiful building.



WAYNE COUNTY COURT HOUSE Waynesborough, North Carolina 1814

Build by Joseph Everett

Sketch by Charles S. Norwood, Scale 1"-6' 10/75

from Recorded Specifications on Page 56

The courthouse that Everett was commissioned to build began in the spring of 1812, but on August 12, 1814 it was not completed. The commissioners appointed to have the building erected presented a report to the court which expressed displeasure at the overdue construction. The report stated that on August 12th Everett has asked the commissioners to inspect the building, which they did, and they expressed much displeasure that the eighteen months time limit had been greatly exceeded. This was the first recorded example of a problem that would reoccur many times in the decades to come. The commissioners also found, (1) that the flooring and some of the ceiling had been put down before it was properly seasoned, (2) that there were no latches for fastening the shutters, (3) that the brick paving had not been laid at ground level, below the building, (4) that no seats had been made for the open area beneath the building, (5) that seats and chairrails were needed for the entry and upper rooms, (6) that iron fasteners were needed for the inside locks, "and have them well fastened on with Screws." The final item to be completed was to have the "Brick Pillars all painted and the outside penciled." The term "penciled" probably meant to have the outside drawn off to look like blocks, a rusticated effect similar to the practice used from the 18th century down to 1900.

In spite of the omissions, the commissioners recommended acceptance of the courthouse on condition that Everett completed it according to plan. Two days later, on August 13, 1814, John Dunn, Treasurer of the Public Buildings reported to the court on the courthouse. His description gives a very good picture of the building, and is so concise that we can rely on his description today:

"The house is 36 feet long and 24 feet wide. The Pillars Six feet high, the length of the Corner Pillars 4 feet 8 inches at the Side of the house and on the ends 4 feet 2 Inches & 1 foot 4 Inches thick -- The middle Pillars 5 feet 4 Inches, the middle end pillars 6 feet 12 Inches thick the end pillars that Supports the middle Sill 18 Inches Square The Space between the Rack and Sill 15 inches, two posts of wood under the Middle Sill 2 gates one on each Side of the House, the Space between the Pillars done with Bannisters -- The first Story 11 feet high -on the First Story is fixed the Justices Seats Lawyers Bar & each 161/2 feet from the Back end that part of the Floor raised 16 Inches above the other Floor and the Justices Seats Sixteen Inches above that -- Separated from the other part of the house with a low railing and a door in the middle, 4 Tables for the Lawyers, The Justices Seats build in an oval Form The Jury benches in the Same manner and on each Side of the clerks Table 8-18 light windows 3 in each Side of the house and two in the back end, all finished with glass and folding Shutters with a Ketch to fasten them -- in the Second Story is 9 windows in each Side two in the front end and one in the back end with glass and Shutters as below but the Shutters badly made. The Stairs begin at the Door on the lower Floor and winds up in the corner of the House into the Second Story the upper Story divided into 5 Rooms and a four foot passage with Doors in Four Rooms & seats in each Room. A Porch out the Door in Lower Story 6 feet with Steps leading down both Sides Railed & bannistered, The Sills Posts & braces of the House was good Timber but some of the Studs was not Square and was bad timber -- The Shingles was good -- The Seats in the Upper Rooms not good and Plank too thin The outside of the House is painted white but not well done and the Roof Painted Red, the outside of the Pillars Painted, The Floor under the House is laid with brick edgeways & filled with Sand."

Everett must have got busy, and in two days time made some of the repairs. In spite of its faults the courthouse must have been a pretty sight sitting on the public square, freshly painted white and with a dark red roof (the bright red we know today was unknown to them. Red was almost always Spanish brown, a dark red). The shutters may also have been dark red, or dark green, which was fashionable them.

At May term of court, 1813, John McKinne, the clerk of the court, ordered that a new "joal (sic) be built in the town of Waynesborough." Robert Collier, Sailas Hollowell, Samson Lane, Joseph Hollowell, Sr., and John Davis were appointed by the justices to decide on a plan and give a report to the next court.

At the August court, 1813, the plan was given as follows: the building was to be 36 feet wide. The plan shows the building to be a strong one with three rooms and a hall. The rooms were labeled: "debtor's room," "common room" and "dungeon." The debtors were not required to be housed with the common criminals, but we suspect that they all used the common room more than some might suspect.

The same day, Joseph Everett was given the contract to build the jail, and he, Uriah Langston, and John McKinne gave a \$5,000 security bond for the job.

The High Sheriff often came before the court to state (for the record) that the jail was not secure, and was not adequate to hold prisoners. This may occasionally have been the case, however more often it was a political ruse to insure against negligence on the part of the sheriff, or his aides, if a prisoner did escape.

Waynesborough grew in size and about 1830 the growth leveled off due to the great migration to the former lands of the Creek Indian Nation, which became the states of Alabama, Mississippi and part of Florida. Many from the Wayne areas moved to richer lands in the Deep South. The land in the upper South was worn out, and becoming increasingly harder to farm. Those who could not manage were thrown into debtor's prison, and on the mercy of the court. The justices of the county court appointed Warden of the Poor, whose responsibility it was to care for the indigent.

On Ausust 17, 1833, the court appropriated funds that the Warden of the Poor could erect a "Poor House." Previously monies had been dispensed in many places to accomplish this end. This was obviously the first poor house in the county. Thomas Horn was Warden of the Poor, and his committee was composed of some of the best known men in the county: Mark Pike, Waitman Thompson, Soloman Pope, Raiford Whitley, James F. Kornegay, and Silas Cox, who acted as clerk.

The wheels of government worked slowly even then. On August 20, 1834, the wardens had selected a site. Johnathan Pike, a prominent Quaker, and brother of Mark Pike, and son of Nathan Pike for whom Pikeville was named, had been elected to head the committee, and he, on their behalf, purchased from James and Isaac Worrel, "two hundred and ten acres of land situated in the neighborhood of Stoney Hill . . ." The price was \$300 and provided for the support of James Worrel and his wife, during their natural lives. Worrel was 74 years old at the time. In addition to Jonathan Pike, the other wardens were J. M. Pearson, John Cox, Bryan Pate, and Thomas Kennedy. All of these men but

Pate, were known Quakers, and Kennedy was to suffer terrible hardships and trials at the hand of his fellow citizens during the Civil War for his deep religious beliefs against slavery.

Wayne County has always had a large, and prominent Quaker community; men of character and high moral pricriples, and leading citizens. They were all known for their humanitarian beliefs, and it seems judicious that the justices of the court would appoint them to be the Warden of the Poor.

Joshua Barnes was given the contract for the building of the dwelling and cook houses, and Bardin Bradbury received the contract for the repairing of a long house for the use of the blacks.

Barnes was one of the most promising men of his time in North Carolina. A son of Jesse and Edith Jordan Barnes, who lived on Toisnot Swamp in that part of Edgecombe County that became Wilson County, he became a rich anti-bellum planter and a brigadier general in the state militia, member of the state House of Commons in 1840-1844, 1850 and 1854 from Edgecombe County, and was a member of the state Senate in 1868 from the newly formed Wilson County. His bill in the General Assembly proposed formation of the new county of Wilson, and he is credited with having it named for his old friend, Louis D. Wilson. Barnes was a man of large affairs, and his only daughter, Nancy, married Alpheus T. Branch, who established the Branch Bank and Trust Company, largely on the Barnes fortune. Gen. Barnes had a brother, Elias Barnes, who represented Wayne County in the House of Commons a number of terms during the anti-bellum period.

The Wilmington and Weldon Railroad was completed to Waynesborough in 1839. The "Wilmington News" of February, 1839 carried this item of news: "We regret having been unable to attend the big celebration in Waynesborough on February 22, in connection with the completion of the railroad between Wilmington & Waynesborough. This is an important event and will mean much to the development of the State. Farmers near Waynesborough are now shipping their hogs and produce to Wilmington and the shipment is less than a day transit."

The newspaper was right, it did mean much to the farmers, but unfortunately Waynesborough was the looser, for it was not on the railroad, but just near it, and trade began to develop at the railroad stop, a mile or so further north. By 1840 the railroad was completed to Weldon, the northern terminus, and the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad was the longest one in the world.



OLDEST RAILROAD WAREHOUSE BUILT IN 1856 STILL IN USE ON NORTH CENTER STREET

BRITTON HOOD: FIRST WAYNE SURVEYOR

By: Charles Norwood, Sr.

Britton Hood (1767-1848) was Wayne County's first surveyor of record. Britton, Bold Robin and John C. Hood, sons of Nathaniel B. Hood, came to Eastern North Carolina from Lynn, Massachusetts, in the early part of 1790.

Britton with Robin went first to New Bern but left his twin brother, Bold Robin (also a surveyor), after a very short stay. He rode his horse alone into Waynesborough a few years after it was incorporated. Strapped to his horse were all his worldly goods - his surveying instruments.

Britton Hood settled in the Grantham Community in the western part of the county, between Big and Little Creek of the Thoroughfare. Here he built a small log cabin. Later in 1820 he built a larger house located on a farm to the rear of Mrs. Stella Stevens home on the Old Grantham Road. This house is still standing but it is long past been a home. His eldest son, John Robert, later took over and raised his large family of 11 children here. John Robert's wife was Dizy Grantham, only daughter of Solomon Grantham.

Britton Hood built a third house just south of present Highway 13 near Grantham School. This was his last home and here he died in 1848. The house still stands in the center of his 1,000-acre plantation that he left by will to his son Daniel T. Hood. He retained a life estate.

For 50 years, no one's name in this county appeared in the county records more frequently than that of Britton Hood -- as a surveyor, as a witness, as a grantor and grantee. He was involved in most all transfers and divisions of land in the county. He surveyed and divided William Whitfield's vast acreage after his death early in 1800.

He surveyed and laid out Old Waynesborough into lots. In his later years he was surveying for the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad and still later he joined his twin brother in New Bern to start surveying the right-of-way for the North Carolina railroad known as the Mullet line running from Goldsboro to Morehead City.

Britton Hood received land in Wayne County as early as 1795. He purchased, traded and finally deeded away large acreages to his sons only two days before his death. He owned at one time approximately 3,000 acres of land and 25 slaves. In his will he left "2 acres in the fork of the road for a Meeting House." This two acres was the site of Falling Creek Baptist Church which was built in 1848, the year of Britton Hood's death.

He directed that his personal property, including the slaves and "my surveying instruments," be sold and the proceeds "together with my notes, after paying my just debts" be divided among his children. To his son, Daniel T., was bequeated "My still and what belongs to it."

A son of John Robert Hood and grandson of Britton Hood was Edward R. Hood. He moved to Goldsboro from his home near Falling Creek Baptist Church and became Wayne County Treasurer. At his death in 1899, his son, George E. Hood, assumed the duties and titles to Treasurer. In 1901 George Hood was Mayor of Goldsboro and later became Congressman, representing this district for many years. In 1906 Mrs. Edith Hood, George Hood's mother, was living at 105

E. Pine Street while George Hood lived at 305 S. John Street. Both houses have now been destroyed. We have a picture of 103 Pine Street which is reported to have been built before the Civil War. ca. (1855)



103 E. PINE STREE BUILT IN 1855 HOME OF EDWARD AND EDITH HOOD, PARENTS OF COL. GEORGE E. HOOD

Another son of John Robert Hood was Soloman Pope Hood. He was the father of Gurney P. Hood and Clarence P. Hood, both founders of the Hood System Banks in this state. Mr. Gurney P. Hood served as the first State Commissioner of Banks.

A daughter of John Robert Hood, Polly Ann, married Moses Britt of the Grantham Community. A grandson of this couple, W. G. Britt, Jr., resides in Goldsboro today.



BRITTON HOODS' 2nd HOME, LATER HIS SON ROBERTS' HOME GRANTHAM TOWNSHIP

Another son of Britton Hood was Daniel T. who married Temperance Best. This son inherited the homeplace and 1000 acres of land, Britton retaining a life estate.

A son of Daniel T. was Thomas J. Hood, a well known Baptist preacher. W. Graham Hood of Jackson Street in Goldsboro is a son of Thomas J. Hood.

Another son of Daniel T. Hood was Grover Hood, a prominent farmer in the Grantham Community. He married Emma Rose and they had 11 children, most of whom live in the community today.



3rd HOME OF BRITTON HOOD AND WHERE HE DIED IN 1848



IOE M. GRANTHAM, FRIEND AND NEIGHBOR OF THE HOODS

ONCE STATELY VERNON FALLS ON HARD TIMES

By: John B. Flowers, III

Several miles northwest of Mount Olive in lower Wayne County stands a stately old house which has fallen on hard times. It is the Vernon, once one of the principal county houses in Wayne

An avenue once lined with cedar trees led to the Vernon on the post road on the Neuse River to Waynesborough. The avenue is today nothing but a pair of sandy ruts through a field.

Anna Maria Rhodes and her first husband, Gen. Edward Ward of Onslow County, are believed to have begun Vernon house in 1819. In 1820, they wrote a life-interest deed to Ezekiel Slocumb.

The deed specified that if Ward should die before his wife, who had inherited the property from her mother, Ann Bass Blackman, the land was to return to Anna at her request.

If Ward survived Anna, Slocumb would own the property outright.

Gen. Ward died in 1834, and in 1835 his wife was again in possession of the estate. She increased her holdings by purchasing from her neighbor, Daniel Kornegay, 103 acres between Thunder and Brook's swamps adjoining Samuel Flower's plantation.

Anna Maria inherited more than wealth. As a daughter of Gen. James Rhodes of Wayne, she inherited one of the most respected names in the area.

Anna Maria's mother was a daughter of Dr. Andrew Bass, a Revolutionary soldier, tavern keeper, the father of the county seat town of Waynesborough and delegate to the Provincial conventions of 1775-76 and the Hillsborough convention of 1788.

A mantle in one of the rooms of the Vernon is believed to date from a section of the house that was torn away about 1910 and replaced by a one-story addition.

The front portion of the house was designed in the Federal style, then nearly obsolete in North Carolina. Delicate moldings were used under the eaves of the roof and included a dentile cornice.

The windows are molded and refined, though not elaborate.

It is not known when the Italianate double porch that was present for many years across the center bay was added, but some say it was built in 1860 by then owner Joseph Rhodes Hatch as a replacement for a double porch of simpler design.

The porch did not harmonize with other details of the house. It appeared too heavy and almost made to fit the space alloted.

The main block of the house is a transitional piece of architecture built in the Federal style when Greek Revival was beginning to flourish here.

The entrance had exceptionally large doors uncommon to the Federal period.

Inside the front door is a large hall with plain, almost dark decoration. The staircase is of exceptionally simple design and rises in an open string from the plain newel post to the second floor in a double flight.



VERNON HOUSE IN 1819

Photo by C.S.N.

"Tobacco stick" bannisters are one of the most notable features of the staircase.

To the left of the front door is the parlor which contains one of the most extraordinary examples of folk art in the South.

The retarditaire Georgian woodwork is so "busy" it defies description. The mantelpiece, with overmantel, has elements of almost every architectural period between 1750 and 1900.

It is awkward and clumsy, yet retains a massive dignity. It features a center tablet with a oval sunbrust flanked by sinuous foilage designs.

The parlor doors and windows have a course of small rectangular blocks. The flat paneled wainscot, window and door entablatures and crown molding at the ceiling are ornate but less native than the mantel and overmantel.

The dining room is across the hall from the parlor and follows the same treatment of wainscot, windows, doors and cornice.

Anna Maria Ward married Dr. Buckner L. Hill in 1840 and she died in 1859 and was buried with her parents in the cemetery at old Waynesborough. In her will, she left her Venon estate to her niece and namesake, Anna Maria Garber, who was married to Dr. Alexander M. Garber.

Nothing was left to Dr. Hill.

In 1860, Dr. and Mrs. Garber sold the Vernon plantation to Joseph Rhodes Hatch, a nephew of Anna Maria Ward Hill. The Hatches remained at Vernon until forced to sell in 1879 because of financial reverses.

Vernon went to his sons, Ira, James and Buckner Hatch. Ira finally deeded the property to C.F.R. Kornegay who resided there until his death in 1899.

It then went to Kornegay's son, Wade Hampton, whose estate was sold in 1918 and has had a succession of indifferent owners until today.

The North Carolina Division of Archives and History nominated Vernon to the National Register of Historic Places, citing it as highly significant to the architectural history of the state.

Sources:

John B. Flowers, III N. C. Archives and History By: Betty Hatch

An atlas dated 1818 is an historical symbol of friendship from Dr. James T. Alley, 101 Overbrook Road, and his mother, Mrs. J. G. Alley, of Belfast. The book was given to her father, John Thomas Thompson, by a man related to George Washington and Robert E. Lee.

John Thompson, born in Belfast in 1890, became a railroad agent in Watha. It was about that time that he met Washington F. Peace, a stock market investor.

Railroads were the main source of long-distance communication in those days, so when Peace wanted to know about his stocks he went down to the station to talk to John Thompson.

The relationship developed over the years. When Peace decided to give Thompson a token of his friendship, he chose an atlas which was 110 years old.

It is not certain whether the atlas had been a family possession all those years but it is possible. Peace obviously wanted to give a gift of some personal value, for he wrote in it:

"I long have thought, may well-tried friend,

"Of something to have sent you.

"Though it should prove no other end than just a kind memento." The inscription is dated September 4, 1928.

"The Peaces and the Fitzhughs had a sawmill at Watha*," related Mrs. Alley. "This man was their bookkeeper until the business moved. He was so old that he retired.

"I don't know how he was related to George Washington and Robert E. Lee, but I do remember hearing it," she added. "I guess he must have told me when I was a little girl."

The atlas gives a clearer account of its orgin. It was printed in 1818 under the supervision of John Pinkerton, who also directed the drawings of the maps. It was published in Philadelphia by Thomas Dobson and son, printed by William Fry.

The 60 maps are of "empires, kingdoms, and states." One covers the southern part of the U.S., including North Carolina. Some of the towns include Waynesboro (the old Waynesborough), Charlottesburg, (Charlotte), Greenville, Salem, Chapel Hill, Raleigh, Wilmington, Newbern and Kingston (Kinston). Among rivers located on the map are the Nuse (Neuse), Trent and Tar.

The map is a fascinating item for study, as is the atlas itself. It is unfortunate that more of the book's history is not known, but at least it still exists today, providing a glimpse of the recent past and a historical reminder that human nature doesn't change very much.

[&]quot;Watha" was called South Washington on the First Railroad Map of 1840-1900. Washington Creek is nearby. C.S.N.

PEEL HOUSE: STRUCTURE FROM PRE-CIVIL WAR ERA By: Bob Johnson

Among the pre-Civil War structures still standing in Wayne County is the Peel home, which epitomizes the luxury and slow pace of the old South.

Located eight miles northeast of Mount Olive near Sleepy Creek, the Peel home's owner almost left Wayne County before making a decision to settle here permanently.

Robert Peel, who lived near the Wayne-Duplin line, purchased 90 acres of land from Labon W. Lewis in 1852. On the land was the home, built in the 1820_S by either Louis or Lemuel Whitfield.

Peel shortly thereafter planned to leave North Carolina to settle land in the Mississippi and Alabama territory. But then he learned that a large tract of land adjoining his was up for sale.

Peel purchased 1,361 acres of land extending on both sides of Sleepy Creek from Lemuel Whitfield in 1855 and moved his wife, Eliza Jane Pipkin, and their children into the home.



PEEL HOUSE EAST OF MOUNT OLIVE IN 1914 Near Sleepy Creek

The Peel home is a two-story structure which has six large rooms. It was built with the finest timber. All of its window-panes were imported from England.

Its two chimneys were built of ship ballasts -- stone and other heavy matter used to provide stability -- and brought to America from England.

Formal gardens for flowers and vegetable beds were laid off at the Peel home and it was surrounded by smaller buildings for weaving and providing other necessities of the plantation.

Peel raised hogs, cows, and corn and also operated a mill on the creek. He was believed to be the man to come to when other landowners needed to borrow money.



PEEL'S MILL ON SLEEPY CREEK

N. C. Collection, Chapel Hill

Farmers from the surrounding area came to the Peel plantation to have their corn and wheat ground.

As a result of these enterprises, Peel became one of the most successful businessmen of his time in Wayne County.

Peel was reportedly a likeable and generous person. Friends who stopped by his home after church on Sunday were given a meal by Peel. He also allowed children to eat first instead of waiting until after the grown-ups had eaten, as was the custom in those days.

Northern troops during the Civil War found that the Peel plantation suited their needs and took over the mill to grind corn for their bread.

The Peel land through the years has been divided among Robert Peel's descendants. The house has been owned by Bill Smith and later his son, Robert Smith.

Julia G. Bishop, Robert Peel's great granddaughter, lived on some of the land near Princetown.

The Smiths are believed to have sold the portion of the land they owened together with the house to Edgar Dickinson in 1923. His son, Robert Dickinson, inherited it.

Robert Dickinson sold the house in 1975 to Earl O'Quinn the present owner.

MEET THE GRANTHAMS

By: Ruth Grantham Parker

On August 21, 1740 a son was born to Edward and Catherine Grantham in Surry County, Virginia. He was named Joshua and was christened in the Episcopal Church, which was the Church of England, on September 21, 1740 About 1748 he came with his father and mother and his two uncles Thomas and John Grantham and their wives to what is now known as Grantham Township which was at that time in Johnston County. It was later to be called Crossroads Township, and some time before the 1860 census was changed to Grantham Township. Thomas Grantham was a Captain in the Dobbs County Militia and had 43 men in his unit in 1779. Edward petitioned for warrents for land in 1749 It is believed that John moved with his family to Robeson County. When Joshua became of age he married Pherby Herring and they had at least three sons and possibly more children. The names of the known sons were: Solomon, Needham and Frederick. At the time of the Revolutionary War, Joshua Grantham's children were young, so following the custom of the period, Joshua's first cousin, Richard Grantham, (son of John) who was not married at that time, volunteered for duty in Joshua's place. He served 6 months as a private and 18 months as a Corporal. During that time he took part in the Battle of Brier Creek. A Nathan Grantham from Dobbs County also served in the Revolutionary War but his relationship to Joshua in unknown.

Joshua died rather young and did not leave a will; however, there is an inventory of his property, and its subsequent sale on file at the N. C. State Archives and History in Raleigh, N. C. dated 1 September 1781. The Inventory included 550 acres of land. The sale of his other property, which did not include the land, brought 88 pounds, 6 shillings.

Solomon Grantham, the son of Joshua, received land grants in 1778 in what was then Dobbs County. He married Sarah Ann Barfield, the daughter of Blake Barfield. She received 100 acres of land as a wedding present from her father. Solomon was very active in the real estate business, and bought and sold much land, in Wayne, Duplin, Sampson and Johnston counties. Solomon and his wife had seven children whose names were: Kenian, Joshua, Needham, Frederick, Ezekiel, Hiram and Dizey. Dizey married John Robert Hood, who was the son of the leading surveyor in the community at that time, Britton Hood. Britton had a twin brother, Robin Hood, who was also a leading surveyor in New Bern. Solomon's will was written in 1840 and probated in 1844. He willed his 13 slaves to his children, as well as about 1500 acres of land. It is believed that Solomon, his wife and a son Ezekiel died about 1844. They are buried on land now owned by the heirs of Norwood Smith, although the original graveyard has been destroyed.

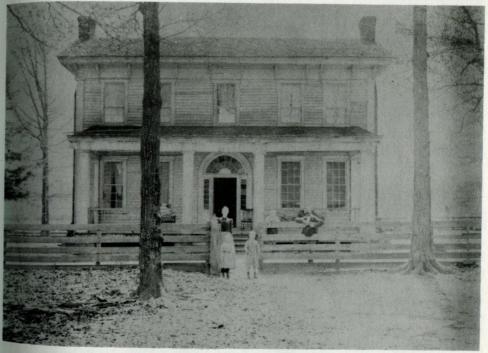
Many of the decendants of Solomon Grantham live in various parts of North Carolina, as well as Florida, California, Texas, Tennessee, Georgia and Mississippi.

One of Solomon's sons was Frederick, who had 9 children, Sarah, Robert, Julia, Ezekiel, Edward, John, Missouri, George and Charity. Ezekiel had 2 sons: Hugo, a minister of the Christian Church and a school teacher, and Clarence was a farmer, County Commissioner for 10 years, and a long time member of the

school board. Clarence's son Robert, now lives on the family farm which has been in the family since 1838.

Another of Solomon's sons was Hiram Grantham. He was born January 9, 1817, and married Abby Penelope Bizzell born January 21, 1823, the daughter of Jesse Bizzell and Abigail Jinette. Hiram and Abby were married about 1839. They had 9 children whose names were: Sarah Ann, David Albert, Marshall P., Hettie E., Amariah A., Silas C., Jessie Hiram, William Kale, and Gideon E. Hiram was a member of the Mill Creek Masonic Lodge #125 from 1852 until 1872.

Hiram operated a country store at the crossroads in Grantham, known through the years as "Grantham Store". He built a fine home for the times across the road from the store which still stands today. It has recently been bought and remodeled by David and Ann Littleton. David is the great grandson of Hiram. It still retains much of its original beauty.



HIRAM GRANTHAM HOUSE [1840]

The stage coach from Fayetteville to Goldsboro stopped at Hiram's to feed and water the horses and also to serve a meal to its passengers. Hiram was also a tax collector, ran a large farm, a liquor still (which was legal in those days), and a turpentine still. The upper story of the store was used as a Lodge Hall, and also as a Church. In 1877 Abby and Hiram deeded land on which to establish Falling Creek Methodist Church. The store also served as Falling Creek Post Office. Although the old store has been burned and replaced, there remains even today a store at the crossroads still run by the decendants of Solomon, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Grantham; he is the son of Clarence Grantham.

by the court, D. H. Bridgers, Richard Manly, and W. H. Hood. His sons and

daughters were given farms, and as was the custom his wife Abby got "One Years Provisions": 12 head of fat pigs - \$110; 50 barrels of corn - \$125; 500 lbs. of Lint cotton - \$50; 2500 lbs. of fodder - \$15.00 for a total value of \$300.00. Of course, she lived at the family home until her death. Hiram died June 18, 1877 and his wife Abby died May 18, 1898. Both are buried in the Grantham family cemetery located on the farm now owned by David Littleton.

One of Hiram's sons was David Albert. He was the 23rd sheriff of Wayne County from 1878 to 1886. He was sheriff at the time of the last hanging in Wayne County. Noah Cherry and two others had killed a white couple, Mr. and Mrs. Worley in the Neuse Islands. David Albert was commended for his handling of the case which might have otherwise resulted in a lynching. Many of his descendants live in the Wayne County area.



SHERIFF DAVID A. GRANTHAM 1841-1914

Another of Hiram's sons, Marshall P. Grantham, served in the Civil War. He was born June 5, 1843, enlisted in Company G., 55th Regiment, was wounded and spent 2 years as a prisoner of war at Point Lookout in Maryland in 1864 and 1865. After the war he returned home, helped his father run the store was taken sick and died March 23, 1872 and is buried in the Grantham family cemetery.

Jesse Hiram Grantham was named for his father and grandfather, Jesse Bizzell, he was a farmer, deputy sheriff and served as Court Crier. He was born in 1855 and married Amelia Watson Johnson, the daughter of Nathan and Diana Caroline Johnson of Johnston County on 11 December 1879. They had 12 children, 2 sons and 2 daughters died in infancy, and seven daughters named Fva. Mattie, Lucy, Elizabeth, Annie, Diana and Mildred, and one son Joe M. Grantham, Sr. Jesse Hiram's farm was deeded to him in the division of his father's estate in 1878, and he in turn deeded it to his only living son Joe M. Grantham, Sr., in 1907. Joe M. Grantham was a farmer and he and Dr. Archibald Monk, a veterinarian, owned a livery stable on Center Street named "Monk and Grantham". After it was destroyed by fire, the business was moved to North William Street. Joe, although bedridden for seven years with arthritis, continued to serve his community as a member of the school board. He also served his church, Falling Creek Methodist Church in many capacities. The land is still in the Grantham family and is owned by Mrs. Laurah Herring Grantham, his widow, who is 84 years old. Joe M. Grantham died in 1943 and is buried in Falling Creek Methodist Church Cemetery.

Gideon E. Grantham, the youngest son of Hiram married Elizabeth Virginia Hudson (Betty). He was Register of Deeds from 1916 until his death in 1925. His daughter Dessie then filled the position until December 1932. Dessie also taught school at Falling Creek Academy. Gideon gave land at the crossroads at Grantham for the school which up until that time had been called Falling Creek Academy but was renamed Grantham School in his honor for his donation of the land. The new school opened in 1924. It was of brick construction and remained in service until 1978 when it was replaced by a new building. Gideon had 10 children, four of whom died in infancy. His only living son David was a medical doctor and practiced in Oakland, California. He died 15 March 1976 and is buried in Oakland, California, where his wife Marion and 3 children still live. Gideon's girls were named Dessie, Gertie, Sudie, Alice and Edna Bryner. Edna Bryner married C. Bryan Aycock who served Wayne County in various capacities retiring in 1975 as County Executive Officer.

Leopold T. (Jack) Grantham, a decendant of the earliest known Solomon was a lawyer in New Bern, N. C. At his death, he and his wife Estelle, donated money to build Grantham Hall, a beautiful building at Mt. Olive College in Mount Olive, N. C.

Names of other settlers in the Grantham area were: Pipkin, Bizzell, Hood, Cox, Herring, Bradshaw, Jernigan, Kelly, Cogdell, Perkins, Stevens, Warrick, Laws, Parker, Kennedy, Whitfield, Britt, Sutton, Blackman, Rose, Sasser, Brown, McCullen, Mozingo, Ingram, Thornton, Keen, Jordan, Jinnette, Jennette, Best, Porter and Williams.

Sources:

Colonial Records Robert Grantham James Ingram N. C. State Archives and History Wayne County Records DAR Records, Washington, D.C.

LIFE IN OLD WAYNESBOROUGH

By: Charles S. Norwood

In 1814 after the building of the second courthouse, Waynesborough was a thriving and growing river village. Prior to this time most activities centered around the courthouse, gaol and stocks, attracting a crowd mostly to witness the administration of justice or a sentence.

Traffic on the river was the main excitement of the village - Pipkins saw mill and turpentine distillery were going at full blast.

The principal store was operated by John and Nicholas Washington Company. Later this general store became better known as Richard Washington and Company. This was one of the oldest and largest operations in Waynesborough. In 1852 Richard Washington moved the business to Goldsboro, at which time it became known as Washington & Andrews.

Richard Washington's store was on James Street across from the courthouse. Washington built a very fine home in Waynesborough that stood just behind his store. This home was moved to Goldsboro in 1852 and stood at the Northwest corner of South Center and Spruce Streets. It was razed in 1945 to make way for Scott Motor Company.

Arnold Borden (1799-1846) was also a leading merchant whose store stood at the corner of Water and James Streets in front of the courthouse. He arrived in Waynesborough shortly after his marriage to Maria Brownrigg in 1824. He built his home across the street from Richard Washington and there he died in 1846. His son, E. B. Borden, became a leading citizen of early Goldsboro.

Dibble Bros. from Petersburg, Virginia and New Bern owned and operated the steamship line. They had a large warehouse at the bend of the river.

A map or layout of Old Waynesborough was recently found among the papers of Richard Washington's Estate. It gives us a good idea of what the town looked like.

Francis I. Castex and his wife, Margaret E., were early residents of Old Waynesborough. They owned and operated a dry goods store near the courthouse. Their daughter, Julia Castex, was born there in 1843. She has given us a very vivid picture in writing of life in the old town.

Quoting from her letter written many years ago, Mrs. Julia Castex Winslow described a steamboat that plied upon the Neuse from New Bern to Waynesborough and sometimes went up the river as far as Smithfield in Johnston County. "Those boats carried both passengers and freight. It usually made the trip down the river to New Bern in one day, but it sometimes required three days to return to Waynesborough as it was upstream and in winter the river was ususally very high, then the boat could not pass under the bridges as not all of them were draw bridges, and the boat was compelled to wait for hours until the water had dropped.

"I have had the pleasure of those inconveniences upon my visit to New Bern as a child. I also remember the stage line which ran from Waynesborough to Raleigh three times a week as well as the stage that ran to New Bern. The stage

left Waynesborough about 5 o'clock in the morning and arrived in New Bern about 8 o'clock at night, if there were no delays, which were very liable to be, often by bridges washed away after heavy rains."

"The stage was drawn by four horses; there were relay stations every 15 miles where horses were changed for fresh ones. The driver blew a horn when about half a mile of the station so the horses would be harnessed and ready without delay. The driver would blow a tune like 'Little Boy Blue.'"

There were several taverns and hotels in Old Waynesborough as it was the half-way town between Raleigh and New Bern, a two-day journey by stage or stage and steamship. The fare was rather high at $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents per mile.

The road to Waynesborough from New Bern approached along what is now known as Elm Street but was called the New Bern-Waynesborough Road then. This Elm street from Adamsville, crosses Stoney Creek westward, through Little Washington and on to Main Street in Waynesborough is the only curving street in present Goldsboro and the oldest.

From Waynesborough the Smithfield-Raleigh Road crossed Little River close to the Southern Railroad bridge and passed the asylum on the south side and did not cross the Neuse until it reached Smithfield.

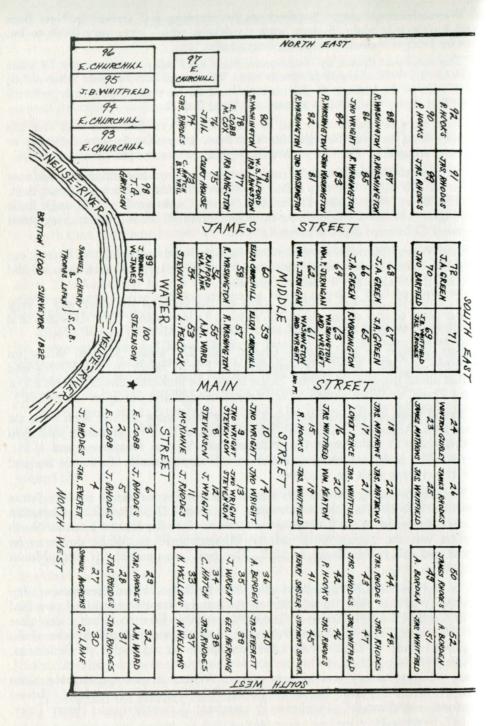
Dr. and Mrs. Samuel Andrews' home on the bank of the river was a very popular place to stay as was Isaac Hill's Hotel. In later years, C.C. Churchill and Mrs. William Wellons operated hotels.

From a letter to his wife in Chapel Hill, Dr. Elisha Mitchell wrote on December 28, 1827, from Waynesborough, "I road down to Bass' Ferry and paddled about the river in a crazy canoe to see the limestone about the mouth of Falling Creek, and then passed on to Waynesborough and put up at Isaac Hills."

"Found there a young lawyer from Orange who knew me and went with me to see Mrs. Andrews. On Sunday we collected a little congregation and held forth to them at the tavern. Dr. Williams and Tippoo Henderson and a Mr. Morris called upon me and I found them all very pleasant. Took my tea and spent the evening with Dr. Andrews."

"Monday morning crossed the Neuse and got my breakfast at Mr. James Griswolds who lives a short ways down the river." Dr. Mitchell, Presbyterian preacher, professor at the University, discovered that the highest peak in North Carolina was the highest peak east of Mississippi River. While doing so he slipped and fell to his death in 1857. The peak was named for him, Mount Mitchell".

The earliest map of Waynesborough (1822) by Britton Hood shows ownership of property at that time. In addition to the names already mentioned, we find Daniel Cogdell, W.S.A. Andrews, James Washington, John A. Green - long time Clerk of court, John H. Powell, merchant Ira Langston, James Rhodes, John Wright-merchant, E. Cobb, W.K. Lane, Phillip Hooks - preacher, W.R. Hooks, William Robinson, Thomas C. Garrison - who operated a saw mill, Charles J. Nelson - buggy factory and harness maker, William Bogart - contractor, Olin Sasser, William Puryear, Raymond Sauls, P.L. Peacock - merchant, Robert Crawford - merchant, J.C. Stephenson - merchant, J. Scarborough, Henry Toler, and J.H. Everett.



COPY OF ORIGINAL MAP OF OLD WAYNESBOROUGH By: Britton Hood, Surveyor 1822

In 1846 the Neuse Lodge No. 6 of I.O.O.F. was organized in Waynesborough but by 1859 the lodge like others had moved to Goldsboro.

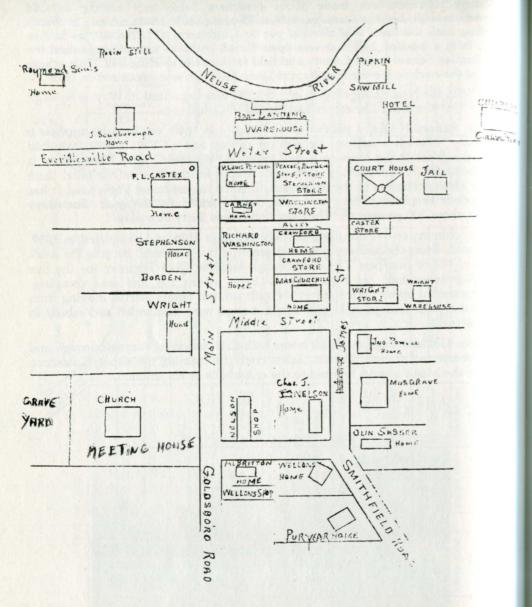
Mr. Raiford Hooks, a resident of the county in 1840, wrote to his nephew in Alabama, "There is a railroad through the county and we have a new town laid off at the depot at the crossroads by Lemeul A. Whitfield. They have named it Goldsborough. It is improving right fast. Arnold Borden has built a hotel there for the accommodation of the passengers. It is the largest house I ever saw. It has twenty-four fireplaces. There is a great deal of travel on the road. Somedays there is about 100 passengers. They say it averages thirty everyday."

The Wilmington-Weldon Railroad was begun in 1836 and completed in 1839. Goldsboro, being the halfway point between the two extremes, became the work junction. Major Matthew T. Goldsborough was the Civil Engineer for the line and Waynesborough his headquarters. Even before the line was complete, building started up on both sides of the railroad and homes started moving from Waynesborough on logs and some of the homes were dismantled and rebuilt in the new town.

Major Goldsborough made his home with C.J. Nelson in Waynesborough and they became fast friends. Nelson claims credit for naming the depot Goldsboro because the Major always referred to the crossroads as his junction.



Old Waynesborough Looking East from The River, Landing to Left



WAYNESBOROUGH, WAYNE COUNTY, N. C. ABOUT 1845

It is interesting to note that in 1853, late in the life of Waynesborough, the Southern Railroad ran a spur track to the boat landing warehouse of Dibble Bros. on the Neuse apparently to encourage extending traffic by river and rail. A few years later the North Carolina Railroad to New Bern was completed and the steamship business on the river dried up. The warehouse burned in 1861.

Another exciting tragedy occurred in 1856. Jesse Pipkin ran a steam saw mill on the bank of the Neuse near the boat landing. The boiler exploded, killing several men among them the proprietor, Mr. Pipkin.

In 1845 when the people of Waynesborough were asked to vote for or against the removal of the courthouse from Waynesborough to Goldsboro, the vote was 117 for and 930 against removal. Three years later when asked again to vote on the subject of removal, the vote was reversed and the dye was cast, Waynesborough was to go.

Source: Judge Frank Daniels



NELSON HOUSE

This house was brought from Old Waynesborough by C. J. Nelson and used as his buggy factory before his converting to a residence and moved up the street in 1902

FREMONT INCORPORATED IN 1870 UNDER THE NAME OF NAHUNTA

By: Bob Johnson

The town of Fremont was first incorporated under the name of Nahunta in 1870. The Post Office of Nahunta was established as early as 1830. Blake Hooks was the first Postmaster. When the name was changed to Fremont, John R. Smith was the first Postmaster under the new name. He held this position for 13 years. His term of office has only been surpassed by Clarence Pike.

Nahunta, in northern Wayne, was a mere crossroads under the rule of Carpetbaggers after the Civil War.

Soon after the war, it developed its first business, turpentine disstilleries and saw mills. The building of Wilmington and Weldon Railroad made it a bustling town.

The name of the town was changed in 1880 to honor Col. S. L. Fremont, an officer of the railroad. The first depot in the town was situated just north of what is now Main St.



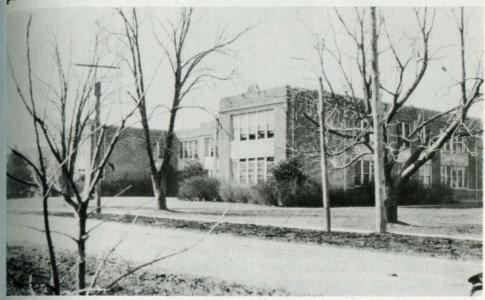
MAIN STREET, FREMONT, NORTH CAROLINA

James J. Scott was Fremont's first mayor and John K. Smith built its first brick building which later became the post office. Another brick store was built by F.M. Aycock and his brother.

Jesse Barden operated a drug store in the 1880s. A. G. Bogue later ran the only drug store in the town for many years. Other early businesses were Peacock and Davis, Hooks Brothers, Barnes and Flowers, Yelverton Brothers, J. B. Pike, J. L. Hare and J. L. Bryan.

Bars flourished on Main St. during the 1880s, and there was only one church, the Methodist.

The Fremont school was at first a two-story building with the second floor serving as the Masonic Hall. Capt. Hand later ran a military academy and the present building was built in 1923.



FREMONT HIGH SCHOOL

The Bank of Fremont, now a branch of Branch Banking and Trust Co., was organized in 1900. Fremont Oil Mill was another business organized at the turn of the century.

Tobacco was introduced to the Fremont area about 60 years ago by Frank M. Aycock who built the first tobacco barn. George D. Best followed by erecting several barns for his business of curing tobacco.

Acme United, a surgical implement manufacturing plant, was established here recently and has proven profitable to both the company and the town.

Fremont's most famous son was Charles Brantley Aycock, who became governor of North Carolina in 1900.

W. A. Wooten is currently mayor of Fremont. Members of the town's Board of Commissioners are: Leroy Mooring, Howard Davis, Charlie Pippin, Devone Jones and Leroy Johnson who is completing the unexpired term of R. L. Stevenson, deceased.

PIKEVILLE EXISTED FOR MORE THAN 200 YEARS

By: Bob Johnson

Though the town was not incorporated until 1891, Pikeville had existed, as a principal stage coach stop since it was settled in the 1700's by the Pike family.

The King of England gave Samuel and Anne Pike a grant of between 2,500 and 3,000 acres in 1763 which contained what is now Pikeville.

In 1785, the land was transferred to Nathan Pike who operated a large tavern, a rambling structure built in the English style.

His tavern was located about three quarters of a mile east of the present town of Pikeville at a point where the stage line between New Bern and Fayetteville crossed.

The Wilmington and Weldon Railroad - later the Atlantic Coast Line - was completed in 1840 and since Pikeville had been a stop on the stage coach road, the town began to develop around the railroad.

The old tavern and inn were destroyed by Union Gen. Sherman during the Civil War. Sherman's forces camped in the area and while there destroyed much of the property of Sarah Pike, Nathan's widow, and others.

Some of the early families that settled the territory south of Naughunty, as Nahunta was then spelled, included the Edgertons, Coleys, Perkins, Persons, Pearson, Deans, Coxs, Hoseas, Hams, Hooks and Peeles.

All of the early settlers were Quakers who attended a church known as Contiennea Meeting House just north of Nahunta Swamp on what is now state road 1537.

One of the descendants of the intermarriage between the Perkins and Pikes, K.D. Perkins, had a dream before 1900 of developing a resort hotel at Pikeville.

Perkins owned Perkins Springs, a source of mineral water similar to Seven Springs about three quarters of a mile east of Pikeville.

Perkins sought to pipe the water from the springs to his hotel. But his dream never materialized. It was necessary for the water line to cross the railroad tracks and the railroad refused to grant him the right of way.

Perkins' hotel stood until a few years ago. Wilbur Pike, former Pikeville postmaster and historian, recalls that when he was a boy drummer - as salesman were then called - frequently spent the night at the hotel.

The hotel, located on the west side of the railroad, a block south of Main Street, was a large frame building with a porch that wrapped around three sides. The porch was decorated with "gingerbread" characteristic of the period.

Many of Wayne County's most prominent citizens, including Archie Dees, attended a boarding school at Pikeville. Similar to a high school, it had between 25 and 50 students from all over eastern North Carolina.

The school was a large brick structure with 16 teachers. Among the subjects taught were agriculture and domestic science.

The site for the school was donated by Col. W.B. Fort.



PIKEVILLE BOARDING SCHOOL

Other schools located in the area but not in the town limits of Pikeville included Mt. Carmel School and Nahunta Academy. One of the students of these schools was Charles B. Aycock who later became governor of North Carolina.

When Pikeville was incorporated, it had a population of 48. It now has between 750 and 800 citizens living in its corporate limits. But there are around 1,000 who call Pikeville their hometown.

A black section of Pikeville has never been annexed. It has approximately 200 residents.

There are three churches in Pikeville, Methodist, Holiness and Missionary Baptist, but many of the town's residents attend Pleasant Grove Free Will Baptist Church which is outside of town.



MR. D. HOWELL, PIKEVILLE — IN HIS 1911 FORD [Note Gas Lights and Klazon Horn]

DUDLEY HAS IMPORTANT PLACE IN WAYNE HISTORY

By: Bob Johnson

DUDLEY - Take a closer look at this crossroads community as you whiz along U.S. 117 about nine miles south of Goldsboro and you will see a self-sufficient and neatly laid out municipality.

Dudley had been in existence for many years when it was incorporated in 1897. It was named in 1835 for E.B. Dudley of New Hanover County, North Carolina's governor from 1834 to 1841.

The town's niche in history has been assured by several incidents and the leading Wayne County citizens it has produced.

Wayne County's only black U.S. Congressman came from Dudley. He was John F. Baker who had served as postmaster. Congressman Baker, however, never made it to Washington.

He was murdered as he prepared to board the train at Dudley one day in 1885.

Baker was one of four black postmasters at Dudley.

One of Wayne County's most famous stories - claimed to be fact by residents, but dismissed as poppycock by some historians - had its origin in Dudley.

According to the legend, Mary (Polly) Slocumb awoke from a restless sleep in which she dreamed that her husband, Col. Ezekiel Slocumb, lay gravely wounded at the Battle of Moore's Creek.

She left her bed and rode a horse to the battle scene. There, she found a man who she first thought was her husband lying wounded.

Polly Slocumb sped to the fallen soldier's side to administer to his wounds and stayed at the battleground to nurse others and has been lauded as a heroine in local history ever since.

Capt. and Mrs. Slocumb lived on a large tract of land just south of Dudley. They are buried in the family cemetery in Dudley.

Among Dudley's prominent residents have been John C. Rhodes, its first postmaster and later Wayne County sheriff, and Thomas O'Berry who served as state Republican chairman.

Today's residents include Lloyd Massey, current state Grange master and P.G. May, a Republican leader.

The post office has figured largely in Dudley's history. The town has had at least eight, according to local historian Jesse W. Stanley, Jr.

Two of the post office buildings burned before the town had a fire department. The others were vacated because more space was needed.

Today, the post office at Dudley serves 9,000 residents in town and on four rural routes. It has four carriers, four substitute carriers, three clerks and a maid.

Many of Dudley's buildings were destroyed in a fire in the 1920's, but there are still several old structures still standing, including the home of Postmaster and Congressman Baker.

One of Dudley's original stores still stands where the Seaboard Coast Line Railroad (formerly Wilmington-Weldon Railroad) crosses E. Sleepy Creek Road (formerly O'Berry Road).

It is now Bob's Corner Market and has over the years been Dunn's, Prices and F. H. Thompson's general store and also Bowdens.

The population of Dudley today is about 900 - more residents than in the towns of Eureka and Seven Springs. It is larger in area than Eureka, Seven Springs and Pikeville.

Dudley's size was increased in 1911 when the Simmons Addition was added to the town with about 55 lots and three more streets.

There are now between 175 and 200 homes in Dudley.

J.W. Hatch was elected the town's first mayor when it was incorporated in 1897. The first commissioners were Charles W. Winn, R.B. Rhodes and Andrew Hargrove.

The only other town officials who are known were Mayor Basil J. Bowden and Commissioners Junius Kornegay, Walter T. Powell and Charles L. O'Berry.

Mayor Bowden's widow still lives in Dudley. The last living commissioner was Kornegay, who died in the late 1960s.

Dudley periodically has town meetings to decide whether or not to elect a mayor and commissioners. So far, the move had been defeated because "the people felt nobody was close enough to bother us," said Stanley.

But, Stanley noted, that feeling is rapidly changing because of the fears of annexation by Goldsboro or Mount Olive.

A town board could increase Dudley's limits to within three miles of the two municipalities and give the town more elbow room.

The town's charter allows tax assessment of up to 20 cents per \$100 of valuation. "We always felt we could get along without it," said Stanley. "Everyone has his own water and sewage."

The charter also allows the appointment of two police officers. None has ever been named.

The Dudley Fire District was created about 1973 and covers, in addition to Dudley, 12 subdivisions and 13 mobile home parks.

Dudley's volunteer fire department was established in 1958 with one truck and no fire station. Four more stations were later added. Three of the stations are now used by other fire departments. They are Mar Mac, Arrington and Throughfare.

Dudley today has five churches - Dudley Christian, First Congregational, St. Zion AME, St. Matthews and All Saints Holiness.

Brogden Primary School is located in the town limits and Southern Wayne High School is just north and Brogden Junior High School is just south.

The town limits extend three quarters of a mile in each direction from the railroad track and O'Berry Road.



By: Charles Norwood, Sr.

Richard Hodge built Twin Oaks in Nahunta Township in 1834, soon after he acquired 1281 acres of land from John H. Sherrod. The land was part of two land grants to John Sherrod, Jr. He received one before the Revolution from Gov. Tryon in 1767, and one from Gov. Caswell, our first Governor after independence.

This latter grant was dated 1776. Both tracts were described as being on the North side of Nahunta Swamp and bordered by Aycock Swamp on the North where Hodge operated a mill.

According to a story related by the late B.G. Thompson, this house was designed to be the finest in Wayne County, but before it was finished the builder had a misunderstanding with a neighbor and he abandoned the house unfinished and moved to Alabama. In spite of the difficulties that Richard Hodge had, he managed to complete his home.

It was said to be one of the largest and finest of its day. Two identical staircases served only three bedrooms upstairs. They land within three feet of each other, each being equally important. This is a rare and singular coincidence. The large living room on the first floor has exceptionally handsome and ornate wainscot and window casements in excellent condition today.

Several hand carved hardwood mantels matching the trim were removed several years ago. The exterior of the house has not faired so well. Only the hand-carved cornice remains intact to remind us that this was once an elegant home.

Many years ago the house lost one of its original chimneys which was later replaced with an unattractive flue. Twin oak trees still stand at the entrance to this once stately home from which it gets its name.



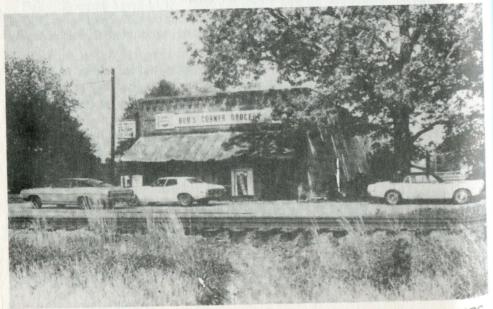
Trim of Mantle that has replaced original interior of living room.



Entrance to "Twin Oaks"

JOHN F. BAKER HOUSE - DUDLEY, 1860-1885 — Baker was a black elected

JOHN F. BAKER HOUSE - DUDLEY, 1860-1885 — Baker was a black elected Congressman in 1885. He was killed as he boarded a train for Washington. He was also a Postmaster.



BOB'S CORNER GROCERY IS IN ONE OF ORIGINAL DUDLEY BUILDINGS

Hodge did not live very long in his fine home for in 1842 he was dead and his land was being divided among his children. On Page 538, Book 19, of the Wayne

County Registry, a map of his plantation made by Britton Hood shows how his land was cut up and divided.

The house and 70 acres passed to his daughter, Matilda, who had married John Coley, son of Reddin Coley. At Matilda Coley's death, the property $w_{\rm as}$ left to her daughter, Fannie Coley Fort, wife of Col. Wylie Becton Fort.

Mrs. Matilda Fort Parker (Mrs. Fred P. Parker, Sr.), a daughter of Col. Wylie Fort and Fannie Coley, owned the property until her death and it passed to Talbot Parker, Sr., a son, who sold it to Mrs. Judy Y. Hooks Scott, the present owner.



"TWIN OAKS" — RICHARD HODGE HOUSE BUILT IN 1834

EVERITTSVILLE — NOT REALLY A MYSTERY

By: Bob Johnson

Everittsville, which flourished in the Dudley area during the slave-owning days prior to the Civil War, has long been portrayed as a town of mystery.

Early observers puzzled over why the town was given birth - and why after only a short but bustling life it died.

A contemporary historian, Charles Norwood, Sr., sees it as no puzzle. The town was born, he feels, probably because of the location of the railroad. It died when much of it was burned by the Federal Army during the Civil War.

"The attraction (for people settling in Everittsville) was probably the railroad, said Norwood. "The town was created around 1840 and lasted only to the end of the Civil War".

During the war, over half of the town was destroyed by Federal Troops, even those who had houses still standing moved to Goldsboro.

The late Walter J. Moore of Genoa related in the 1940s that there were about 150 families of means living in Everittsville. Each owned slaves; some owned hundreds.

Everittsville residents owned large plantations behind the town, but they made their homesteads in the town, probably because they saw the railroad as a means of transporting their crops to the Wilmington market, Norwood feels.

One mystery has not been solved to Norwood's satisfaction. The man for whom the town was named, Joe Everitt, operated barges on the Neuse River.

The Neuse was almost as far from Everittsville as it was from Goldsboro.*

Everitt was the great grandfather of the late George Bain Everitt who was at one time president of Montgomery Ward, according to Moore.

Only one structure is known to have remained at the site of Everittsville into the 1970s.

A parsonage that was once at the center of the town still stands at its original site, though the only clue that it was an Everittsville building is its chimneys. The rest of the structure has been rebult and modernized.

The old Everittsville school house was moved to the Woodland Church yard where it still stands. The Barbara McKinne house was moved by John Henry Edgerton to Mrs. T.E. Davis' farm at Genoa, Moore said. It still stands.

One home which was moved to Goldsboro still stands. The Hall house was moved to what is now 210 South William Street. Occupied by Smiths until the 1930s, it was brick veneered and remodeled in the early 1920s by Graves Smith.

Since Graves Smith's death, it has changed hands several times and is now occupied by Ed Potter.

rootnote

have just learned that the Joe Everitt House was moved nearer the river, not far from the location of the Everitt Cemetery.

Another home moved from Everittsville to Goldsboro stood nearby the Hall house. The Collier house was moved to two doors north of St. Stepehen's Episcopal Church and was torn down in the past ten years.

Norwood said the Collier house became known as the Fulghum house. The Fulghums were relatives of Capt. Jack Collier, who inherited it from his father, George W. Collier, who was believed to have been the occupant of the house in Everittsville.

Both the Colliers and the Everitts had large plantations behind Everittsville, but preferred to live in the town, Norwood's research has revealed.

Moving of Everittsville's structures must have been accomplished by a long and tedious process of disassembly and loading them board by board on wagons.

Descendants of some of the slave-owning families of Everittsville still live in Wayne County. The names of others are remembered by many.

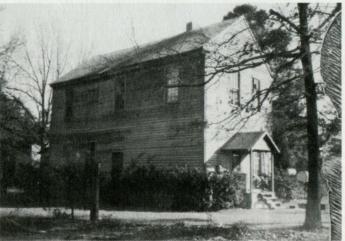
The families of the town included the Whitfields, the Hines', the Cobbs, the Hollowells, the Pridgens, the Hooks and the McKinnes.

Everittsville was built along the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, then the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad running north and south. The train station was burned in 1862 by northern troops, according to Moore.

Moore said his father, J. Robert Moore, had told him that the Methodist Church of Everittsville was moved to Mount Olive about 1872 and was used as a church until some time later when it housed a bottling plant.

Moore quoted his father's description of Joe Everitt as the owner of "oceans of land in Wayne and other counties."

"Joe Everitt maintained a landing on the south bank of the Neuse River near Goldsboro," the elder Moore was quoted as saying. "This landing was used for landing naval stores and other products. There is an old resin bed at the site now."



EVERITTSVILLE SCHOOL HOUSE — This is the old Everittsville school house which was moved to the Woodland Church yard where it still stands. It is one of the few structures from the former Wayne County town which is still standing. [Photo by Charles Norwood, Sr.]



EVERETT - ARRINGTON - HOMES HOUSE

The Everett - Arrington - Holmes House was built by John Everett in Everettsville ca. 1850. One of the buildings which served as General Jacob Coxes headquarters. It was located at the intersection of Ash and N. George Sts. It stood directly in the path of the Master Thoroughfare Plan of Ash Street improvement. It was moved here from Everettsville in 1860. It was first the home of Dr. B. J. Arrington, who married into the Everett family. It was then owned by Thomas Holmes. Its last occupant and owner was Mrs. J. Norwood Holmes.

DEANS HOUSE DATES BACK TO EARLY 1800's

By: Bonita Metz

NAHUNTA — At the intersection of N.C. 581 and State Road 1317 there stands a white frame house that has housed generations of the Deans family \sin_{Ce} 1844. It stands on property that has been held by members of the Deans family since 1801.

From that family have come at least two members who served Wayne County in public office.

George Deans was the first to settle in that part of northwestern Wayne County on a tract of land granted to him by the state, under the signature of N.C. Governor B. Williams in 1801. The tract consisted of 25 acres.

When the elder Deans died in 1848, his 168 acres were divided into three approximately equal parts and passed on to his sons Thomas Anderson Deans (1811-1876), James Deans and Benjamin Deans. At this time the Deans land adjoined land belonging to Britton Scott.

Thomas Anderson Deans increased his holdings to 950 acres but he built his home, a small frame structure on part of the original Deans land. It had two large rooms with a stairway to two rooms above. Only one of those was plastered. The other was fully floored with 10 inch wide boards and had exposed roof rafters. It also has exposed roof sheathing of 21 inch boards.



DEANS HOUSE — The Deans House which stands at the intersection of N.C. 581 and state road 1317 was originally built in 1844 by Thomas Anderson Deans as a four room house. There were two rooms upstairs and two rooms downstairs with the single chimney to serve both levels. A back section and several front rooms and porches have been added by later generations. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lancaster are the present owners and occupants of the house.

[Photo by Bonita Metz]

The mortise joists and studs were also exposed and there was a decorative wainscotting of horizontal boards around the perimeter of the room about two feet high.

The small house had one chimney that had a large fireplace on the first floor and another above it on the second floor. The latter was probably used as a kitchen which is indicated by the open accessability to the hearth and the cooking utensils that still hang there.

The large living room on the first floor had a mantel and wainscotting around the entire room, both of which were secured by wooden pegs. There were exposed beams overhead. During the years that the house has sheltered Deans descendants it has been added on to many times and is now a rambling structure of many rooms.

When Thomas A. Deans died in 1876, his holdings were divided among his six children with the larger share going to the eldest son, William A. Deans (1840-1896). The courts appointed Wilie Becton Fort, Commissioner, to oversee the division.

The Deans holdings then adjoined lands held by the Crumpler and Strickland families as well as those held by Britton Scott and they extended to the south as far as the Little River. A small family cemetery lies just east of the house where Thomas A. Deans is buried with his second wife, Edith (1824-1901), his son Woodard Deans and his grandson Thomas A. (1881-1922).



KITCHEN FIREPLACE — The upstairs fireplace probably formed the basis of the early Deans kitchen as evidenced by the cooking utensils which still hang there. That room, one of the four original ones of the house, was the only one not plastered. [Photo by Bonita Metz]

During the property division, the house built by Thomas A. Deans passed on to his son, Benjamin Deans. At his death in 1939, the house was inherited by his daughter, Orabelle Deans Vail (Mrs. George W. Vail); and the present owner and resident of the house is Mrs. Joyce Vail Lancaster (Mrs. Charles Lancaster).

There are many reminders of the past at the Lancaster home. Local historians, although unable to determine an actual construction date, feel that the barn is probably as old as the house. Farming tools from another era when



OLD FARM IMPLEMENTS OF THE THOMAS A. DEANS PLACE Some of the implements shown are: 2 Gum Barrells, Hand-made Wood Scythe for Grain, Corn Sheller, Hand Scythe for Corn Stalks and a Cotton Planter.



THOMAS A. DEANS 1811-1876 County Commissioner 1868

mechanization was still a dream of very few men rest in the Lancaster barn. Those include a wood reaper, an old cotton planter, old jugs, an old corn sheller, and another harvester whose exact use is so long forgotten, its name has been lost.

Also in the possession of the Lancaster family is a certificate of appointment of election to the office of County Commissioner in 1868 of Thomas A. Deans. The certificate was issued by the Charleston, S.C. Headquarters of the Military District. This Thomas A. Deans was the father of Wayne County Sheriff William Anderson Deans who served from 1872-1878.

Deans ran against Capt. J.B. Edgerton for the county office. Both men had served in one of the Wayne County regiments during the Civil War.

Sheriff Deans lived in the family house as a boy and for a period until the death of his father when the property was inherited by his brother. He later built a home closer to Goldsboro on what became known as Deans Road in the Greenleaf section.

Sheriff Deans' son George operated a store at the northeast corner of William Street and Deans Road for many years.



SECOND FLOOR OF DEANS HOUSE

GOLDSBORO DURING ITS EARLY YEARS IT'S PEOPLE AND HOMES

By: Charles Norwood, Sr.

Goldsboro in its early years was known as Goldsborough's Junction. It was the midway point on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad which was completed in 1839.

The New Bern-Waynesborough Road followed the present Elm Street.

By the time the first train was running, a new road to New Bern had been formed following the course of the present East Walnut Street, connecting with the old road at a point about where the present Adamsville is located.

The land at the junction was mostly owned by Lemuel H. Whitfield and Arnold Borden from the railroad west. On the east side, it was mostly owned by William B. Edmondson, James Rhodes and Jesse J. Baker.

The first buildings to be built before the town was incorporated were at or near the crossroads of the new New Bern Road and the railroad, now Walnut and Center streets.

The Borden Hotel, built by Arnold Borden during 1838, was a large frame building, three stories high, with porches on each floor. It stood in a grove of elm trees 60 feet from the street.

One native son described the hotel in a letter to his nephew as the largest house he ever saw with 24 fireplaces.

Arnold Borden died in 1846, but his wife, Mrs. Marie Brownrigg Borden, continued to operate the hotel unitl 1857 when it was sold to a stock company for conversion to a boarding school known as Goldsboro Female College.

The college was run by Rev. J.H. Brent who later formed a company that built a new brick four-story school building at the eastern end of Oak Street on William Street. The Borden Hotel re-opened and was run by Mrs. Will Grainger's father until it burned in 1869.

A second hotel was soon to follow as the traffic on the railroad was booming. Almost 100 passengers a day would get off the train to rest or to have a meal while the train changed crews and received water and fuel.

The water tank stood directly in front of the present City Hall on Center Street. This second hotel had 76 rooms and was built by James Griswold diagonally from the Borden Hotel.

After Griswold's death in 1852, his wife, Mrs. Susan A. Green Griswold, ran the hotel but soon her son-in-law, Richard Gregory, took over and changed the name to the Gregory House which stood until 1875 when it burned.

A new hotel known as the Kennon was quickly built on the same corner which is the same southeast corner of Walnut and Center Streets where Hotel Goldsboro now stands. The hotel corner has been the site of a hotel since 1840, the longest same land use in Goldsboro.

Goldsboro was officially named about this time for Major Matthew T.

Goldsborough who was the civil engineer from Baltimore who had charge of building the railroad.

A town plan was quickly laid out as other buildings were beginning to rise along both sides of the railroad. All buildings faced the railroad between the crossroads of Walnut Street and the old New Bern Road which is now Elm Street, four blocks south.

The town plan was not officially accepted until January 18, 1847, when the town was incorporated.

The plan considered Center and Walnut the hub. Streets running north and south all parallel to Center and were named for men's first names, John and William to the east, James and George to the west.

Streets running east and west were named for trees. South of Walnut are Chestnut, Spruce, Pine and Elm streets and north of Walnut are Mulberry, Ash and Oak streets.

In later years as the town expanded, this pattern was continued until all of the names of trees were used. Family names replaced common names and now there is no pattern at all.

The plan shows that streets running east and west were not supposed to expand beyond George on the West or William on the east as those streets were dead ends for Pine, Spruce, Chestnut, Mulberry, Ash and Oak Streets.

Over the years, these dead ends have been opened, the last one to yield to traffic demands was West Ash Street at George. This was the site of a fine home built in 1855 by John Everett but in more recent years known as the Thomas Holmes house.

In addition to the two early hotels that were built before 1840, the railroad built a station at the crossroads of Walnut and Center. The station extended from one side of Center to the other and the trains passed through the center of the building.



THE KENNON HOTEL, GOLDSBORO, N. C. IN 1886.

This shed or station stood until 1886 when it was burned. It was never rebuilt since the new Kennon Hotel on the corner provided a waiting room and ticket office for the railroad until 1909 when a new Union Station was built at the western end of Walnut Street at Carolina Street.

Goldsboro was first governed by a commission composed of John A. Green, chairman; Mayor Silas Webb, Stephen D. Phillips, William B. Edmondson, James Griswold and George W. Strong.

Green was clerk of court of Waynesborough and was to move to the town when the new courthouse was completed at the corner of Walnut and William streets in 1849. He was a native of this county and an experienced official. He died in 1855.

Webb was a merchant whose store was more than a mile outside the city limits. It stood at the crossroads of New Bern Road and Whitehall Road, now South Slocumb at East Elm. His home was moved into the city in 1870 and still stands at 211 East Mulberry Street and has been slightly modernized.

Captain Stephen D. Phillips operated a trailor's shop on Center Street. His home was on the northwest corner of Center and Ash streets.

The principal tract of William B. Edmondson, a large landowner, was at the northeast corner of Walnut and Center streets. He provided land for many landmarks of today. He owned a turpentine distillery just east of William Street.



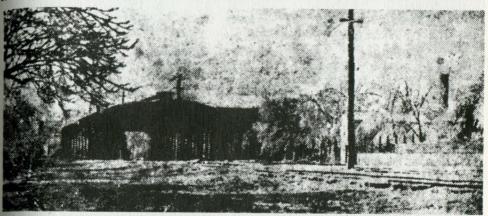
This house was built by Wm. B. Edmondson on Elm Street at William Street in 1850. The house was later known as the Lotte W. Humphrey House. This was the first home of George A. and Louisa H. Norwood in Goldsboro and occupied by them and family in July, 1896. Picture was taken about 1900.

James Griswold was owner of the southeast corner of Walnut and Center where he built the second hotel. He had operated a hotel on the Neuse River at Old Waynesborough. His descendants have remained with us through the years.

George W. Strong, an attorney, had just come from Wilmington. He made a quick and lasting impression as he published Goldsboro's first newspaper as early as 1847. He called it the <u>Weekly Telegraph</u>. He moved to Raleigh after the war in 1866.

At the time of incorporation, Goldsboro had grown to a population of 100. The tax rate was set at 30 cents per \$100 valuation with a 75 cent poll tax.

The earliest home in the town was Lemuel H. Whitfield's. His home stood on George Street near Chestnut where his son-in-law, E.B. Borden, built his first house in 1853.



THE FIRST OLD GOLDSBORO RAILROAD STATION — This is a view of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Station which used to stand on Center street in front of where the S.H. Kress store is now located.



THE GOLDSBORO BAND OF 1873

Front Row: Bill Hill, W. H. Gotman, Charles G. Smith, Lee Baker, Johnny Bulcher, James Baker, Jack Woodard and Willie Fairfield.

²nd Row: Ben Heffern, C. J. Beasley, James H. Robins, Frank L. Castex, George W. Dewey, Tom R. Robinson and Tom Dewey. Alexander Houston Keaton was born in 1830 in a house at the intersection of what is now the northeast corner of Elm and George streets. The house, old a_{nd} worn out, was destroyed in 1974.

At an early age, Keaton purchased lot 164 of the first plan of Goldsboro and built a small frame building where he operated a grocery store. At the close of the Civil War, Keaton moved the frame store to the rear of the lot and faced it on Chestnut Street where it stood for many years, being a pressing club in 1915.

On the corner facing Center Street, he built a new brick building which is still standing. It was one of the first brick buildings to be built in the town.

On the second floor there were two apartments with outside stairs to the sidewalk. A porch or balcony provided for a front entrance on the south side of the building. Doors but no balcony or stairs may be seen there today. (1867)

Keaton continued his grocery store on the ground floor until selling out to his son-in-law, Isaac Brice Fonville, who continued the grocery business until his death in 1918. The building and business were left to his brother, Louis O. Fonville, also Keaton's son-in-law. The property is still owned today by the grandchildren and great grandchildren of Mr. and Mrs. Keaton.

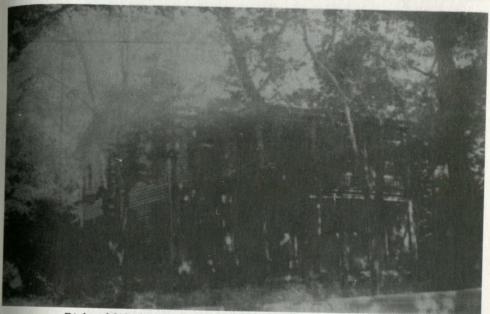


The Keaton-Fonville Grocery Store at Center and Chestnut Streets

Keaton built a house at 205 South Center Street near his store in 1880. South of the store at 211 South Center Street, was a house built in 1859 by Richard Hardy Atkinson. This house was used by Gen. Baker after the Battle of Bentonville in 1865 during the occupation of Goldsboro by Sherman's Army.

The house is better remembered since 1861 as the Dr. J.D. Spicer home. Atkinson's brothers also built fine homes about the same period on the old Goldsboro-Smithfield Road. Both of the latter two homes still stand, one just over the Johnston County line.

On the northwest corner of South Center Street until 1945 stood the Richard Washington home which was the headquarters for Sherman's Army at the close of the Civil War. This was the largest and most handsome home in town at the time.



Richard Washington Home on South Center Street at Spruce

Ira and Chelly Langston, who owned property in old Waynesborough, built or moved their house to North Center Street in the 1850s. The house, like most early Goldsboro houses, faced the railroad tracks near Beech and Center streets.



This is the Ira Langston House built ca. 1845 at 724 N. John Street.

Present 1979 picture by C.S.N.

When the Norfolk & Southern wanted to build a frieght depot on the Langston corner in 1857, he moved the house to 724 North John Street where it stands today, used as an office and warehouse. This house should stand another 125 years if kept in repair.

At 111 South George Street stands the E.B. Borden home. This house w_{as} built about 1870. The first house built on this lot by Borden in 1860 w_{as} occupied by Gen. Schofield during the federal occupation of Goldsboro in 1865. The house burned in 1868.



The J.J. Baker House ca. 1853 at 314 S. William Street.

The house at 314 South William Street, at the eastern end of Pine Street, was built by Col. Jesse J. Baker in 1853. It still has an old brick fence. It was occupied by Gen. Gordon at the close of the war. While the Goldsboro Rifles were successful in holding off Gen. John Foster in 1862, our forces were unable to cope with Sherman on his march from Savannah.

In addition to Sherman's three armies, Gen. Schofield's army from Wilmington and Gen. Terry from New Bern swelled the federal forces to over 100,000 men who camped in and around Goldsboro in March and April of 1865. It was said that 20 generals occupied the best homes Goldsboro could offer.

Goldsboro developed on Center Street on both sides of the railroad and for four blocks south of Walnut to Elm Street. East Pine Street from Center to William and John Street from Walnut to Elm were among the first residental blocks to develop. Julia Castex Winslow, born in old Waynesborough in 1845 wrote a letter in early 1900 describing the homes that were being built by Waynesborough people in Goldsboro. She also told of the homes that were moved by mules and rollers or dismantled and rebuilt.

She started with the John H. Powell home which stood on the southeast corner of South Center and Pine streets. Powell was a merchant in old Waynesborough and like many others, he built a small store in 1850 on Center

Street and later sold it to Herman Weil. Powells home was built in 1852. It stood until only seven years ago, 1972. It was typical of the houses of the period, a square two-story house with four outside chimneys and eight open fireplaces.



JOHN A. POWELL OF WAYNESBOROUGH BUILT THIS HOUSE IN 1852, RAZED IN 1974 400 South Center

Col. Charles J. Nelson was an enterprising young man of 25 years when he first arrived in Waynesborough in 1839. He built up a large buggy and harness busines and moved it to Goldsboro in 1850. He built a house for himself on the corner of South John and Pine streets which still stands at 109 East Pine Street.

His factory house that he moved from old Waynesborough later was converted to a house that stands at 311 South John Street. Nelson is credited with organizing the first Sunday School in the county in 1841 and First Baptist Church in 1843, both in Waynesborough.

Mrs. Winslow's father, Frank L. Castex, built a house on the southwest corner of John and Pine in 1851. His old house in Waynesborough was sold to R.J. Gregory who moved it to a lot on William Street, just north of St. Mary's Church. Later in 1872, Gregory sold the house to Mrs. Mary B. Griswold, the widow of Collier Griswold who was the grandson of the first Griswold in the county, she was a school teacher for many years. Frank L. Castex operated a ladies ready-to-wear store in old Waynesborough and also on Center Street. Upon his death in 1852, the business was run by his wife and the firm name changed to M.E. Castex and Son. The 1884 fire destroyed this store along with many more on Center Street, but a new brick Castex building arose in 1885 and stands at 107 South Center Street today.



M. E. Castex & Son, new store in 1885 after old store burned in 1884. F. L. Castex had a frame store on same lot built in 1850. Castex also had an earlier store in Old Waynesborough. Lower portion of store modernized and leased.

William Bogart was a contractor in Waynesborough who built a house for himself on the southeastern corner of Pine and John Streets in 1852. W.V. Williams purchased the property in 1910 and moved it to the rear of the lot where it stands today at 204 East Pine Street.

At 313 South William Street stands a house that was built in 1868 by John R. Smith. He sold it to Capt. J.E. Peterson in 1878. A grandson of Peterson lives in the house today.



SMITH-PETERSON HOUSE [1868]



THE STANLEY HOUSE [1860] 401 S. WILLIAM STREET

The Academy that was built at the corner of John and Chestnut streets on the land of William B. Edmundson in 1848 was a school house during the week and a place of worship on Sunday. It was here that the Methodist, Presbyterian and Episcopal churches were organized before they built their churches in 1853, 1856, and 1856 respectively.

The Baptists, organized in Waynesborough, did not build their church until 1858. The land around the Academy was described as being very swampy. A large ditch came eastward from West Chestnut Street near the Weil homes, across Center Street and through the middle of the block on which the new city complex is being built, continuing on to a small pond where William Street intersects with Chestnut.

Most of this entire area was woodland with heavy undergrowth rather than cleared land. Private schools were numerous, conducted in homes and out buildings of private homes. In addition to the first Academy, there was still another built at the southern end of John Street at Elm in 1852 known as the Free School.

William and John Robinson and Miss Emily Webb ran their academy for a number of years before the Civil War. Later, the building was used as a hospital during the war and was restored as a school for boys and girls afterwards under the direction of Capt. J.W. Gulick. Boys were on the first floor and girls were on the second.



This building was built in 1857 and first housed the Wayne Female College. It was used as a Union Hospital during the Civil War and was later acquired to house the Goldsboro Graded School. It was razed in 1927 following the erection of Goldsboro High School East on Beech Street.

The Goldsboro Female College, organized in the Borden Hotel in 1853, completed its new four-story brick building in 1858. It was at the end of Oak Street at William. It was later known as the Middle Building of William Street School. It was declared unsafe and demolished in 1927.

The college had also served as a hospital in 1862 for the Confederates and later for the federal forces during the occupation. Bloodstains on the top floor could still be found 50 years later. For years, this was the largest, tallest and most handsome building in Goldsboro.

Most of the stores on Center Street before the war were of wood, one and two stories high. William Robinson built a small store in the spring of 1849 just south of where Robinson's Drug Store operated for many years.

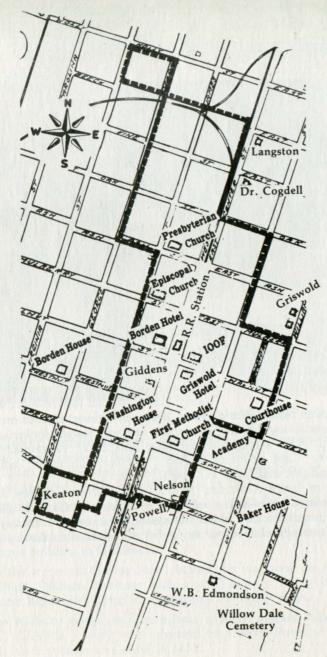
Near the midway point on Center was a slave market called Washington Tower. L.D. Giddens Jewelry was operated on Center Street in 1859. Herman Weil opened his first store on Center in 1865.

There was a two-story frame building on the northeast corner of Center and Chestnut streets, built about 1840. J.A. Bonitz later built the Messenger Opera House on this corner in 1880. In 1868 and 1884, the business area suffered large fires. They removed most of the frame stores from downtown but not entirely as there were small wood buildings on both sides of Center as late as 1920.



This picture, taken before World War I, shows prominent citizens on the stage of Messenger Opera House listening to election returns. Seated clockwise around the table were: Col. A.C. Davis, holding cane; John Sizer, telegrapher-manager of Western Union; Capt. Nathan O'Berry; Arthur Roscower, editor of the Goldsboro Headlight; and Judge William R. Allen.

Standing back of Judge Allen was Henry Weil, and next to him Kirby Ward. Back of Ward was Charles Bailey, manager of Goldsboro Gas Co. The man with the handlebar mustache was Bob Thompson, machinist at Dewey Bros. and catcher on the town baseball team. At far left was policeman Barney Herring.



GOLDSBORO IN 1847 — The dotted line on this map marks the city limits of Goldsboro in 1847. Some of the more prominent structures of the time are shown. Note that the railroad station was located in the middle of Center Street in front of the Borden Hotel.

The fire of 1884 was the largest and most destructive fire Goldsboro has experienced. It wiped out both sides of West Walnut Street from Center to James and a half block on Center Street, both north and south of Walnut.

There was a residence on the corner of Center and Mulberry streets where Mrs. Castex lived from 1853 to 1857. Asher Edwards bought this property in 1877 and moved the old house back on Mulberry Street and built the present Edwards building on the corner.

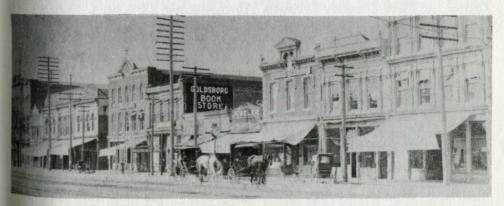
The city purchased land from William B. Edmondson on Elm Street in 1853 and commissioned Charles J. Nelson to lay out Willow Dale Cemetery with eight-foot wide drives. Only two acres was purchased at this time.

The North Carolina railroad from Goldsboro to Charlotte was completed in 1856. The route was by way of Greensboro and Salisbury. The line was later leased to Southern Railroad. The Atlantic and N.C. Railroad to Morehead City was completed in 1858.

The population of Goldsboro was 985 in 1860. E.B. Borden opened the first bank on Center Street between Walnut and Mulberry. The building still stands at 141 North Center Street. It was called the Bank of North Carolina and later in 1873 the Bank of New Hanover.

The population was 1,200 in 1861. Goldsboro's first town hall was built in the middle of Ash Street at Center. It was also the market, fire station and guardhouse. It stood until 1890. A new fire station had been built on John Street in 1880.

Goldsboro became an important railroad junction in 1862, connecting two seaports with the Confederate capital at Richmond. Gen. Foster made a raid on Goldsboro in December, 1862, in an attempt to cut the line and occupy Goldsboro.



SOUTH CENTER STREET & WEST SIDE [1910]

THE ORIGINAL ROBINSON BROTHERS JOHN AND WILLIAM

By: Blackwell P. Robinson

Imagine being stopped on the streets of the small town of Goldsboro (population about 4,000) in the 1890s by an elderly gentleman who proceeded to hold you captivated, quoting Irish poetry with a cultivated lilt.

That's what happened to the late Judge Frank A. Daniels when he met John Robinson, the father of Judge W.S. O'B. Robinson, Colonel Joseph E. Robinson, and seven other children. Describing John Robinson as "a scholarly man, with some interesting eccentricities, fond of literature, and a lover of the poetry of Oliver Goldsmith and Thomas Moore," Judge Daniels later recorded the incident:

"I remember that once, in his old age, he held me spellbound in the middle of our busiest street, where loaded cotton wagons and carts crowded upon us, while he recited in full, with the grace he had practiced and taught in Dublin and Goldsboro:

The time I've lost in wooing In watching and pursuing The light that lies In Woman's eyes,

and that on another occasion I felt the melancholy of departed glory as he chanted:

The harp that once through Tara's halls The soul of music shed."

John Robinson was born March 18, 1813, in County Derry, Ireland, to George and Mary Dempsey Robinson. When John was three years old a brother, William, was born. The two boys were both graduated from Trinity College, Dublin, where John held for some years the chair of mathematics and elocution.

The younger brother married twice. Four sons were born of the first wife and four sons to the second wife, whose name was Eliza Ann Davis. The first set were all born in Ireland, whereas the second set was born in either Lenoir or Wayne County, North Carolina, where two of them lived to become leading citizens of Goldsboro: Dr. Marius Emmett Robinson (the father of M.E. Robinson, Jr.) and Thomas Ruffin Robinson, druggist and father of Thomas R. Robinson, Jr., former alderman and mayor of Goldsboro.

John Robinson, whose first wife was Maria (surname unknown), later married Margaret Dillon who was born in Ballymoney, County Antrim, in 1820. The Robinsons were Protestants, presumably Presbyterian, but John became a Catholic convert - a very devout one at that - upon his marriage into the prominent and devout Dillon family, of whom John Dillon, member of the British Parliament in the mid-nineteenth century, was the most prominent According to tradition, John's parents disinherited him and later when John and Margaret decided to come to America, her parents disinherited her.

It was in 1847 that the decision to emigrate to America came. The disinherited couple felt there was little hope for Ireland after the unsuccessful uprising against

British rule of the Irish patriot William Smith O'Brien. Before coming, however, John wrote his brother at White Hall (later Seven Springs) and asked if he thought a Catholic could make a living in North Carolina and, upon receiving a favorable reply, set out with his wife and two small children.

John and his family first settled at Seven Springs where he and his brother William conducted a school which they soon removed to Goldsboro where the Goldsboro Female Academy flourished for many years.

Judge Daniels also wrote that the Robinson brothers were regarded as "great teachers" and that he had "known of a number of their pupils who retained the most grateful recollections of them, some of whom bore witness to the severe methods prevailing in those days of wholesome instruction, not wanting in that vigorous use of the rod which was thought conductive to sound learning and virtuous conduct."

In addition to the school William was editor and publisher of the Goldsboro Patriot. The only extant issues are for July 28 and August 11, 1849 (in the University library at Chapel Hill). Then in 1860 William edited the Daily Rough Notes - the first daily in Goldsboro. However, it was chiefly political in nature - at a heated time on the eve of the Civil War - and lasted for only seventeen issues. Oldest of the weeklies in Goldsboro was the New Era, edited by William Robinson. It lasted only a year or two, because its final copy was No. 34 of Volume II.

When John and his family moved to Wayne County in 1854 he settled on a plantation which he named Tara and which was located in a community then known as Scottsville about three miles northwest of Goldsboro. It was a trainstop and because it sounded so much like Pikeville, the railroad requested that the name be changed. Judge W. S. O'B. Robinson, second son of John and Margaret, suggested Belfast, in honor of his mother. The name was accordingly changed by an act of the North Carolina legislature. The John Robinson family divided their time between Tara (the ancient seat of Irish kings) and their home in Goldsboro on North John Street, the present location of the Union Bus Station.

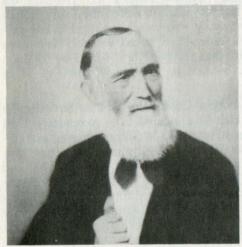
In addition to their two children born in Ireland the John Robinsons had seven children born in this country. Two of the sons, Judge William Smith O'Brien Robinson (named of course for the Irish patriot) and Colonel Joseph Edward Robinson (founder and long-time editor of the Goldsboro Argus) became prominent Goldsboro citizens. A daughter, Mary Howard Robinson, married William Lee Morris and spent the many years of her widowhood in Goldsboro as a beloved teacher of the mentally retarded.

There was a sterner side to John Robinson's makeup, a firm adherence to Principle which could not be shaken, no matter how painful or menacing the consequences. When the Civil War came he was living on his plantation, Tara, at Belfast, where he owned slaves and enjoyed the Southern way of life. However, when his friends and neighbors joined the cause of the Confederacy he steadfastly remained loyal to the Union. To one and all he explained this difficult decision by saying that when he had become a citizen of the United States he had pledged his allegiance to the United States of America against foreign and domestic foes and that he would cut off his right arm before he would go against the flag that had given him protection.

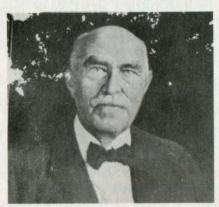
Judge Daniels further wrote of the consequences of his staunch decision:

"Unpopularity and a degree of isolation came to him among a people whom he loved and who had shown their high esteem for him - but he never faltered in his course. However, with the fall of the Confederacy, he had many opportunities of mitigating the hardships which fell to the lot of his fellow citizens, of which he gladly availed himself, and, in due course, estrangements which had grown up died out and the old relationships were restored."

That the John Robinson family remained devout Catholics is evidenced by the fact that they, along with four other families, were the founders of St. Mary's Catholic Church and that John brought over from Ireland a beautiful crucifix which was first used in a private altar in his home and now graces the altar of the church he helped found. That this fervor still lives in evidenced by the fact that his great-grandson, Father Ralph Monk, the son of Mrs. Mary Cox Monk of Goldsboro (now in her nineties), was a recent priest at the church founded by his forebears.



JOHN ROBINSON 1813-1870



W.S. O'B. ROBINSON 1854-



MRS. MARGARET COX ROBINSON 1856-1933



COL. JOSEPH ROBINSON 1858-1931

BARNES HOME 1810 - 1825

By: Annette Sasser

The Barnes Home on Rt. 2, Fremont, was built by John Barnes between 1810 and 1825. Barnes died in 1831 and the house was occupied by his son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. William N. Barnes, their two daughters and two sons.

One son, John, was killed during the Civil War and the other son became ill following the War and was hospitalized for the remainder of his life.

Daughter Susan married Elder James Christopher Hooks, a Primitive Baptist minister and farmer. The other daughter Charity married Jacob Hooks.

At the time of his death, William N. Barnes owned about 900 acres of land bordering what is now U.S. 117 north and running into Wilson County.

The portion of the land on which the house stands was purchased by Charles Rose around 1895. It was inherited by his daughter, Mrs. John B. Exum, Jr., of Fremont who died in 1975.

Since her death the house has been purchased by Mr. and Mrs. Carl Benton.

The house stands well preserved and the woodwork, mantles and doorways are authentic of the 1800s. Little damage was done to the house during the Civil War.

There are a few remaining sills of the corn mill which William N. Barnes operated. The dam is broken but can still be seen.

The back of the house faces U.S. 117 north and the front faces a dirt road which was the main road at the time the house was built.

There were 1,400 acres in the original acreage owned by William N. Barnes. When he left the War to return home to raise cotton for the Confederates, he had to sell 500 acres to pay someone to return to the War in his place. During this time there were an estimated 40 slaves on the farm.

The only portion of the 900 acres which remains in the hands of descendants of William N. Barnes are farms owned by Mrs. C. Glenn Aycock, John J. Aycock and Mrs. W. O. Hooks, Jr. Their acreage totals about 225 acres.

There are seven great grandchildren of William N. Barnes living in Wayne County. They are John J. Aycock, Robert C. Ballance, Charles T. Hooks, Sr. nd J. T. Hooks all of Fremont, Douglas Hooks of Dudley and W. O. Hooks, Jr. of Goldsboro.



JOHN BARNES HOME NORTH OF FREMONT Photo by Charles S. Norwood, 1976



SIDE VIEW OF BARNES HOME

By: Bob Johnson

Early settlers of Wayne County did not wait long to establish newspapers.

As early as 1847 Wayne had a newspaper. Its first daily came in 1860, but it was short-lived.

The first newspaper was started in 1847 by Campbell Alston and was called the Telegraph. It was subsequently bought by George V. Strong and J.B. Whitaker, Sr.

Following the <u>Telegraph</u> was the <u>Patriot</u>, edited and published by William Robinson. Then came the <u>Republican</u>.

Among other papers about which little is known were the Star, The American, The Standard and the Farmer and Mechanic.

The Daily Mail was the first full-fledged daily paper. It started publication on February 23, 1880 under the editorship of W. H. Avery, a Johnston County native. The 8 by 11 inch, three column paper did not last long.

The earliest of the dailies was the <u>Daily Rough Notes</u> which lasted 17 years. It was apparently political in nature. It was started in 1860 by William Whitaker and J. B. Robinson.

Oldest of the weeklies was the New Era which began on December 15, 1853 with William Robinson as editor and Kennedy and Small as printers. It lasted only a year or two. Its final copy was No. 34, Vol. II.

The Transcript and Messenger, a J.A. Bonitz publication, was started in 1863 as a weekly. Bonitz began publishing the <u>Carolina Messenger</u>, a semi-weekly, a year later.

The \underline{T} and \underline{M} was later acquired by the Goldsboro Publishing Co. and issued weekly until 1945. Bonitz published both papers until 1875 when he moved his plant to Wilmington.

The first Goldsboro News was published semi-weekly by J.B. Whittaker and was started in 1865.

Another semi-weekly which was published in Goldsboro during the Civil War was the Goldsboro Tribune, owned by John G. Parker and edited by Thomas Loring. It is believed to have dated back to the 1850's since No. 3, Vol. LX was on the masthead on January 14, 1862.

The Goldsboro Mercury made its appearance in 1887 as a daily after being published as a weekly since the middle of the 1800's. Col. W.T. Dortch wrote its editorials.

In March of 1881 or 1882, handbills announced that the Goldsboro Bulletin would be published. W. G. Hollowell was publisher. The paper continued until the fire of 1884 when its plant was destroyed.

The Goldsboro Weekly Record was established by Charles and George Brown in 1905. Charles Brown was editor and general manager until his death in 1934.

The Goldsboro Herald was the outgrowth of the Tobacco News which was started about 1931 by John R. Morris. Its name was changed to the Herald and it became a weekly.

In 1935 it was sold to Eugene Roberts and B.G. Pinkney and went out of business in 1940.

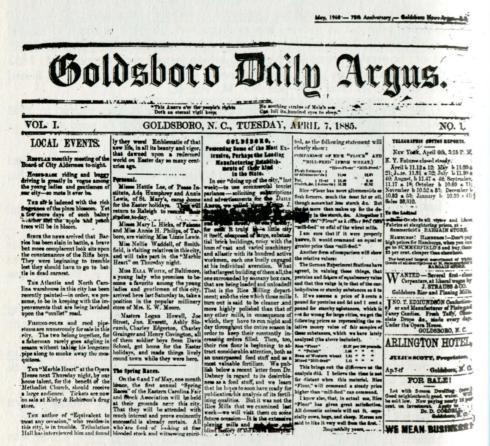
The Goldsboro News-Argus is the consolidation of the Argus, first published on April 7, 1885, and the News, which was established on February 27, 1922 as Goldsboro's first and only morning paper.

Col. J.E. Robinson was the first editor of the <u>Argus</u>. L.M. Nash was the first publisher and Stacy O. Kelly and J.W. Nash were silent partners. They bought the old Methodist Advance plant.

Roland F. Beasley was the first editor of the News. His associates who had formed the Goldsboro Publishing Co., were John Beasley, Matt H. Allen, R. E. Powell, W. W. Minton and John D. Langston.

Talbot Patrick bought the <u>Argus</u> in 1929 and Col. Robinson retired. When the <u>Argus</u> and the <u>News</u> merged, the plant was on West Chestnut Street. After the merger, the <u>News-Argus</u> moved to the <u>News</u> plant on South James Street.

In the winter of 1933 the company moved to North James Street. The $\underline{\text{News-Argus}}$ moved to its present home in 1970.



PICTURE OF 1st EDITION OF THE ARGUS, APRIL 7, 1885.



WILLIAM T. DORTCH — A GIANT IN OUR MIDST

By: H. Martin Lancaster

In 1889 when William T. Dortch died, a Goldsboro newspaper editorialized. "No man has ever fallen in our midst, in the whole history of Goldsboro, who was so universally revered and loved by his people, in all walks and conditions of life, as was the Honorable W. T. Dortch." This high opinion resulted from a lifetime of public service to the people of Wayne County and North Carolina.

Though born in Nash County, no native son ever brought more honor to Wayne County or accomplished more than William T. Dortch.

Dortch was born on his father's plantation approximately five miles from Rocky Mount on August 3, 1824. His family was one of neither large wealth nor poverty, but one which emphasized honest work and a plain, healthful life.

Dortch attended neighboring schools as a young boy and later studied at Bingham School near Hillsboro. He never attended college or law school, but studied law under Bartholomew F. Moore. In 1845 he was admitted to practice before the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

The next three years were spent practicing law in Nashville, but in 1848 he moved to the young and rapidly growing town of Goldsboro, which had recently been made the county seat of Wayne County. In addition to being County Attorney, he quickly developed a very large practice in Wayne, Johnston, Lenoir, Greene, Edgecombe, Nash and Wilson counties.

At the height of his power and influence, it was said that he exercised as much influence in eastern North Carolina as John C. Calhoun did in South Carolina or Henry Clay in Kentucky.

Equaling his professional ability, was his interest and ability in politics. He was always ready to defend the principles and policies of the party and worked diligently in his and other candidates' campaigns.

His first political office was as a member of the House of Commons in 1852. He also served in 1858 and 1860. In the latter year, he became the last person to occupy the seat of Speaker of the House of Commons, for thereafter its name was changed to the House of Representatives.

At the age of 41, Dortch was elected to the Confederate States Senate, a position which he held from the creation of the Confederacy to its fall. In addition to loyal and consistent support of the Confederate government, he was also called upon to handle the numerous disputes which developed between the state government and the central government at Richmond.

At the end of the war he returned to Goldsboro in a sad state. He had lost most of his property because of the war, his law library had been destroyed by federal troops in Goldsboro, he had a large and growing family to support and he was disfranchised because of his participation in the Confederate government.

In addition, the Reconstruction government brought in sweeping changes to the procedural and substantive law, making the practice of law very different from what it had been prior to the war. Dortch had to adjust and accommodate himself to these new conditions. For the next ten years he devoted all of his time to relearning his profession and rebuilding his practice.

As he became more settled in his practice, and after being pardoned by the federal government and receiving the rights of citizenship, he quickly regained his interest in politics. From then until his death, one of his driving ambitions was to return the Democractic Party to power and to reverse the actions and policies instituted by the Reconstruction government.

In 1875 an election was held for the Consititutional Convention. Dortch was a candidate on the Democratic ticket. When the votes in Wayne County had been counted, it was discovered that several voters desiring to cast their ballot for his opponent had misspelled his name. Technically these ballots could have been disallowed and Dortch would have been elected. But when asked about it, his competitor and that he should and would abide by the result.

In 1878 he was elected to the State Senate where he served until 1883. He served as president of the Senate at the session of 1879, being one of a few Carolinians who have ever presided over both the House and Senate.

The contribution of William T. Dortch which is probably the most significant was his service on a commission of three to revise and codify the entire body of law in North Carolina. The commission did its work so well that it was adopted at the 1883 session of the legislature without amendment and remained our basic law until superseded by the revisions of 1905.

As a legislator he was conservative, slow to accept change, but always with the public interest at heart. He was the author of the "Dortch Bill" which provided for enlarged facilities for the common schools. He also had a great interest in the railroads of North Carolina and in the development of commerce throughout the state.

During Dortch's life, he was married twice and was the father of 11 children. Two of his sons became attorneys and they also practiced law in Goldsboro. William T. Dortch's first home in Goldsboro was on North William Street later to be occupied by St. Mary's School.

St. Mary's purchased the house in 1926 for \$8,000, according to Father Ralph Monk.

After the war, Dortch built a larger and finer home directly across the street where the Post Office is now located. Long-time residents will remember this home as the former Masonic Lodge.

Dortch practiced law in a frame office much like the old law office of W. T. Faircloth which is now located at 207 E. Spruce Street. Dortch's office was located on Walnut Street where the law firm of Barnes, Braswell and Haithcock was later located.

The exact date of construction of that building is unknown, but it was probably built in the latter years of William T. Dortch's life or by his son after his death. His son, William T. Dortch, Jr., and grandson, Hugh Dortch, both practiced in that building.

While appearing in court in Nashville, William T. Dortch's law career was effectively ended by a stroke at the same place where it began. He died in 1889.

After his death it was said, "As a lawyer - and this was his profession from earliest manhood - he was without a peer in North Carolina. For more than a

quarter of a century he has held the first place at this Bar (Goldsboro) and of late years, as his hairs grew more and more silvered he was looked up to with reverent affection by all of its members, who today sorrow as sons of a father that he will sit no more among them forever."

Chief Justice Faircloth, who also practiced law in Goldsboro, gave what m_{ay} be William T. Dortch's greatest epithat: "He was true to everyone because he w_{as} true to himself."



WILLIAM T. DORTCH 1824-1889



DORTCH'S FIRST HOME ON NORTH WILLIAM STREET.

COURTHOUSE BUILT AFTER COUNTY SEAT MOVED

By: John B. Flowers III

The village of Waynesborough was on the bank of the Neuse River, and in summer fever was rampant. Physicians were warning citizens that it was not healthy to live in the malarial areas. Everettsville was established by the rich planters to get them away from the lowlying areas about the Neuse and swamps. With the railroad over a mile away, and the village so close to the unhealthy river, Waynesborough began to shrink in size.

About this time there came to be a great deal of agitation for the removal of the county seat to higher ground, and a location on the railroad. The public was greatly aroused over the issue, and there were public speeches and meetings, and feeling ran high. It is said that there was a great public meeting in a large oak grove where the old Wayne County Public Library was located on Chestnut St.

Speeches were made both for and against the removal. Tradition has it that advocates for removal to Goldsborough Station (the spelling was changed to Goldsboro after the Civil War) put ice in the well near the meeting place, and declared that the water at Goldsborough was colder. It being a hot day, and everyone was thirsty after the big dinner held on the lawn, the crowd became enthusiastic for the move to Goldsborough. Whether or not this is true, at the county court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held at Waynesborough on November 15, 1847, it was moved that the justices of the court "take a vote whether they should have a new Court House or not."

Among others, Thomas T. Hollowell, William K. Lane, Uriah Langston, Silas P. Cox, Hardy Yelverton, William B. Edmundson, Benjamin Aycock and James Griswold, and about twenty others, voted in favor of the proposition, and then others voted against it; among them John C. Slocumb, John Everett, Ira Langston, John Coley, James F. Kornegay, and William Hollowell. The public was allowed to vote on it in August, 1848. The election was held on August 3, and a majority voted in favor of removal of the county seat to Goldsborough. The court then appointed commissioners from each captian's district to prepare and plan for a new Court House.

These men were: James Griswold, John Kennedy, Hardy Yelverton, Benjamin Aycock, T.T. Simms, Etheldred Sauls, W.H. Gardner, John Everett, Bryan H. Pate, William Carraway, John Becton and Willis Hall.

The new courthouse was to be on a tract not less than two nor more than four acres, and within one-half a mile of Mrs. Borden's hotel. This was Maria Borden, a widow who ran a boarding house and hotel at the railroad depot. She and her husband, Arnold, then deceased, had come to Wayne County from Edgecombe County. Her husband had been a shopkeeper in Waynesborough.

On February 19, 1849, the commissioners purchased four acres of land from James Rhodes, for \$250. James Rhodes was the son of General James Rhodes of Wayne County, whose wife, Anna, was a daughter of Dr. Andrew Bass.

The contract for building the Court House and jail was awarded to John E. Becton, John Thomas Kennedy and Joseph Everett Kennedy who were the sons of Sarah Everett Becton Kennedy by her two husbands.

Her first husband was Daniel Becton, and her second was John Kennedy, III of Wayne County. The boys grew up at Oak Hill plantation in west-central Wayne. The plantation house sat where the Stackhouse Company is now located at the junction of the Rosewood Road and Highway 70.

The boys attended the Waynesborough Academy which met in the 1814 courthouse, and after they were grown they were given plantations and entered the public life of the county. They were the grandsons of Joseph Everett, and great grandsons of General Richard McKinne. When the courthouse was being planned they formed a building partnership which continued for many years.

The architect for the new courthouse was Benjamin Gardner of Wilmington. Captain John Berry of Hillsborough, N. C. was consulting builder. Captain Berry was one of the most distinguished builders of his time in North Carolina. He is responsible for building the Orange County Courthouse, the Playmakers Theatre at the University of North Carolina, St. Matthew's Church, Hillsborough, St. Luke's Church, Salisbury, the old Oxford Orphanage, and several buildings at Wake Forest College. Little is known of Gardner at the present time.

On November 23, 1848, John E. Becton, John Kennedy, Joseph E. Kennedy and John W. Sasser went on a bond of 17,800.00 for the building of the courthouse and jail. The jail was to be completed by November 23, 1849, and the courthouse completed by May 23, 1850. Becton, as chariman on the contractors, agreed to accept the decision of the architect, Gardner, and consulting builder, Capt. John Berry, in the case of any disagreement on construction.



WAYNE COUNTY COURT HOUSE — Southwest Corner of Walnut and William Streets [1850-1914].

The stone foundation of the courthouse was quarried at the Kennedy Quarry at Quaker Neck. Much of the timber also came from the Kennedy and Becton plantations.

The dimensions of the building were 45 x 67 feet, exclusive of the portico; and the walls were of brick. The cornice of the building was brick, rubbed smooth and painted to resemble granite. The portico was supported by columns, plastered and fluted. All the windows had granite sills and heads.

The entire building was surmounted by a cupola of four sides, three sides with clock faces, and the rear one with a blind with movable slats. All the rooms were plastered. The auditorium was a large room and had a plain stucco cornice.

The lower floor was laid with paving bricks of a "fine quality." All the timber was "good Yellow pine," and the gutters and pipes were zinc. Probably the most interesting interior feature was the gallery, containing the staircase, which ascended in a "plain flight" from the lobby. There was also a staircase which led from the gallery to the cupola. All the windows had a double thickness of "French" glass, and all the windows had "Venetian rolling blinds."

The judges seats were finished with "four neat columns in front and a plain cornice and entablature," and the dias raised thirty inches above the floor. The judges' seats, and seats for the jurors, as well as the rails in the courtroom, were grained in oil to look like oak.

The portico, cornice and columns were painted a neutral tint, derived from a mixture of blue, Venetian red, stone ochre, and white. All the rest of the woodwork was white. The shutters were green.

At the August term of court, 1850, the last court was held at Waynesborough. At that time it was ordered by the court that "the wilful defacing, cutting or in any other manner injuring the walls, or any other parts of the Court House shall be held an offense in the contempt of the Court . . ." There was still an attachment to the old building that had stood since 1814, and served the needs of the county nobly. This building stood until about the turn of this century: a visible link with our earliest times.

The first Superior Court held in Goldsborough at the new courthouse was on September 30, 1850 when Judge John W. Ellis (later Governor of North Carolina) presided. The first Court of Pleas and Quarter Session was held on November 18, 1850 with "Justices present, the Worshipful William K. Lane, John C. Slocumb, Thomas T. Hollowell and John Hayes, Esqs." William T. Dortch, a native of Nash County, was appointed county attorney in 1850. Dortch was to serve in the General Assembly from Wayne and become a Confederate Senator.

John A. Greene was clerk of court and served from 1833 to 1853 when Benjamin Aycock became clerk and served until 1862. Aycock was a native of Wayne, and his son, Charles Brantley Aycock, would become a prominent lawyer and governor in 1901. During this time the Superior Court had a separate clerk, the post being filled by William G. Bryan. James Griswold was Clerk and Master in Equity from 1829 to 1853, and he was succeeded by George V. Strong, a native of Sampson County. Strong later became a judge of the Wake County Criminal Court. Ollen Coor was at this time High Sheriff.

The 1814 courthouse served the public needs for thirty-six years. The 1859 courthouse served sixty-four, and was the scene of some stirring events.

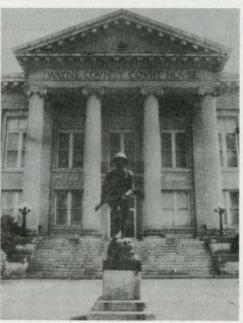
About 1850 the Wayne County bar began to develop an identity of its own.

Chief among the brilliant lawyers were William T. Dortch, George V. Strong, and William T. Faircloth. All these men rose to eminent positions. Later the courtroom would witness the resounding voices of such legal minds as Charles B. Aycock, George Ezekiel Hood, Frank Daniels, and William A. Allen.

Aycock became governor, Hood, a Wayne native, was a member of Congress. Judge Daniels, a native of Beaufort County, was of humble birth but like his brother, Josephus Daniels, possessed a keen intellect which thrust him into the forefront of his profession. Allen was a native of Duplin County and rose to become a distinguished justice of the State Supreme Court.

From 1850 to the outbreak of the Civil War, the courthouse square was the stage on which the drama of the approaching war was acted out. Wayne County was a hotbed of secessionist sentiment, and when Fort Sumter was fired on the county raised two companies of men immediately.

After the Civil War, Judge Canby appointed Col. John Thomas Kennedy presiding officer of the Wayne court. Kennedy, a staunch Democrat, joined the more liberal William T. Faircloth as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1865 which restored North Carolina to the Union. Kennedy resigned in disgust over the Carpetbag government that was then forming in the state under Republican guidance. Faircloth, more cooperative with the Republicans, rose to become chief justice of the State Superme Court. Kennedy was elected High Sheriff after the Civil War, and it was during his administration that the whipping post was abolished from courthouse square. He later served in the State Senate, and was the first assistant curator of the State Museum (North Carolina Museum of Natural History) in Raleigh.



WAYNE COUNTY COURTHOUSE [1914]

GOLDSBORO CHURCHES ORGANIZED IN 1800's

By: Bob Johnson

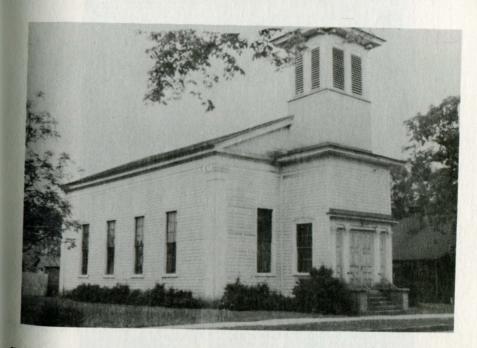
Churches began springing up in Goldsboro shortly after the city became the county seat of Wayne County and following the Great Religious Revival of 1849.

There were no church buildings in Waynesborough, the former county seat, but during the revival church services were held by day in "The Free Meeting Hall" at Waynesborough and at night at "The Academy" in Goldsboro.

The Academy was located at the present site of St. Paul United Methodist Church, the corner of John and Chestnut streets, and was used by all denominations and for all public gatherings.

At the end of a weeklong observance of the Religious Revival, the organization of principal churches was completed.

The Baptists had already organized at Waynesborough in 1843, and the Methodists built their first church in Goldsboro on Spruce Street between John and Center streets in 1853.



This building was the first church built in Goldsboro. It was built by the Methodists in 1853 and sold to the Primitive Baptists in 1883. The building, located on the north side of Spruce St. between John and Center streets, was destroyed in 1965.

By 1885, there were five Protestant church buildings, a Catholic chapel and a Jewish synagogue as well as six houses of worship for the black community.

The parish of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church was organized at the corner of James and Mulberry streets in 1853 and a brick church building was constructed in 1857 through the efforts of George W. Collier, Richard Washington and Daniel Cogdell.

The Rev. Frederick Fitzgerald was the first rector of the church.

In 1885, according to the newspaper, the Goldsboro Messenger, the Ladies Aid Society had added many improvements to the church and was considering the purchase of a home for the rector.

The manse was built behind the sanctuary and faced on Chestnut Street.

St. Stephen's in 1885 had a membership of 67 persons and "a flourishing" Sabbath School.



ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH [1910]

Photo by G. C. Johnson

The Methodist Church, which, according to the Messenger "would reflect credit to a congregation three times as large as theirs and to a city far greater than Goldsboro", was completed in 1883 at the site of The Academy.

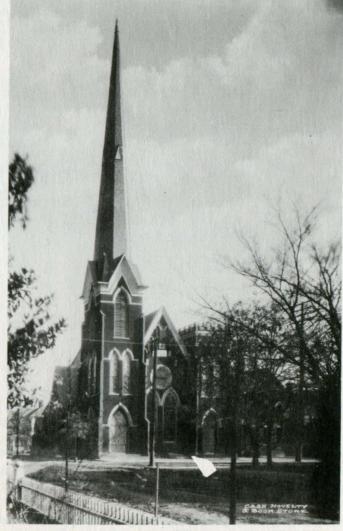
The church had a steeple that was the tallest structure in eastern North Carolina if not the entire state. It remained the dominant landmark of this area until 1954 when it was toppled by Hurricane Hazel.

When the steeple fell, it extended from the church to the farthest east side of Ormond Avenue.

Another feature of the Methodist Church were six stained glass memorial windows. They were installed in memory of John C. Slocumb, Mrs. Maria A. Borden, Mrs. Lula B. Kornegay, Mrs. Georgia C. Borden, Ira T. Wyche and Henry Franklin Grainger.

Organized in 1853, the Methodist Church had a membership of 319 in 1885 with a Sunday School of 175 pupils. Its development was nurtured during the pastorship of the Rev. J. T. Bagwell who served from 1876 to 1880.

The Rev. T.J. Harris was the pastor in 1885.



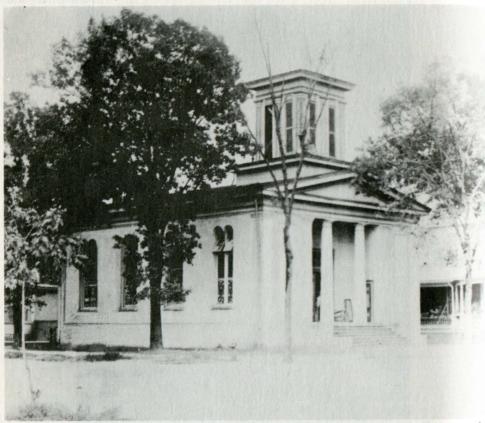
ST. PAUL METHODIST CHURCH 1910. Built in 1883.

The Presbyterian Church was organized by a committee of the Presbytery of Fayetteville in 1855 and had nine members.

After the Presbyterian Church of Everettsville was dissolved and its members transferred to Goldsboro, a brick Presbyterian Church was built at the corner of James and Ash streets by Willis Hall, contractor in 1856.

The building, formerly owned by Christian Scientists, is considered one of the finest remaining examples of Greek Revival architecture in this area, and is now for sale.

The Rev. D.T. Towles was Goldsboro's first Presbyterian minister. There were about 90 in the church's congregation in 1885 and 100 young people attended its Sunday School.



First Presbyterian Church of James and Ash Streets. Now owned by the Historic Preservation Fund of North Carolina.

[1910] Photo by G.C. Johnson

The Missionary Baptist Church - now First Baptist Church - had the second largest congregation in Goldsboro in 1885. Its membership totaled 207 with a Sunday School of 160.

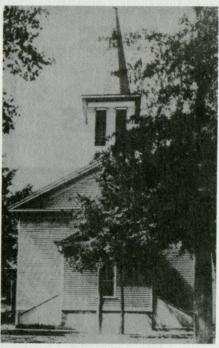
One of the leading early pastors of the Missionary Baptists was the Rev. Theodore Whitfield. Though born in Mississippi, he was the grandson of William Whitfield of the Seven Springs area.

Rev. Whitfield served the church before and after the Civil War, in 1862 and 1885. Other early pastors included Reverends C. Durham, P. D. Gold, G. W. Keese, F. H. Ivey, Thomas (The Genius) Dixon, W. F. Frye, W. T. Watkins and A. J. Smith.

Primitive Baptists purchased the building on Spruce Street from the Methodists in 1883. A relatively new donomination at that time, the Primitive Baptist Church had few members and held services only every second Sunday of the month.

Among early Primitive Baptist ministers were Elders S. Hassell, J.T. Edgerton and J.S. Woodard. The Rev. Gold also served at the church.

The frame building occupied by the Primitive Baptists, the first church built in Goldsboro, survived until 1965 when it was torn down. It was being used by a neighborhood theatre group.



FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH — This is the way the First Baptist Church on S. lohn St. appeared from 1858 until 1912 when it was razed and the Grant office building was erected. The new Baptist Church was built on an adjacent lot in 1913.

Oheb Sholom Temple was organized in 1883 for Goldsboro's Jewish citizens. In 1885, its congregation was preparing to build a synagogue.

Jewish worshippers were organized on the second floor of the present Paramount Theater building which was owned by the Weil family. The Weils were instrumental in their organization.

The present Oheb Sholom Temple was built in 1886 at the corner of James and Oak streets. Its first rabbis were Dr. A.M. Block and H. Straus.



OHEB SHOLOM TEMPLE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF JAMES AND OAK STREETS

There were few Catholics in Goldsboro in the 1800s, but by 1885, they were planning to build a new house of worship. They were then meeting in a small chapel created in 1870 by Father John Rieley.

St. Mary's Catholic Church at the corner of William and Mulberry streets was built about 1889.



ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH

The church is located at the Northwest corner of Mulberry and William Streets. The church was organized by John Robinson and his family in 1884. The church was built in 1889.

There were six churches for the blacks in 1885. There were two Baptist Churches, as well as houses of worship for Presbyterian, AME Zion Methodists, Methodist Episcopals and Bethilities.

First African Baptist Church was organized by the First Baptist Church. Up until the black church was built on Pine Street, as many as 34 blacks were members of the First Baptist Church.

The Black Baptist church, which burned in 1974, was rebuilt at the corner of Harris and Poplar streets. It is the parent of more black Baptist Churches in the county and eastern North Carolina than any other.

Churches that trace their origin to First African Baptist Church include: Barnes Chapel, Fork Township; Hooks Grove, Pikeville; Augusta Chapel, Brodgen Township; Best Grove, Stoney Creek; Ebenezer Baptist, LaGrange; Mt. Calvary; St. Stephen's Baptist and Antioch.

The first Negro State Baptist Convention was organized at the First African Baptist Church in 1867.



FORMER SANCTUARY OF FIRST AFRICAN BAPTIST CHURCH WEST PINE STREET BEFORE FIRE DESTROYED IT IN 1974.

EARLY BRICK HOME WAS BUILT TO LAST

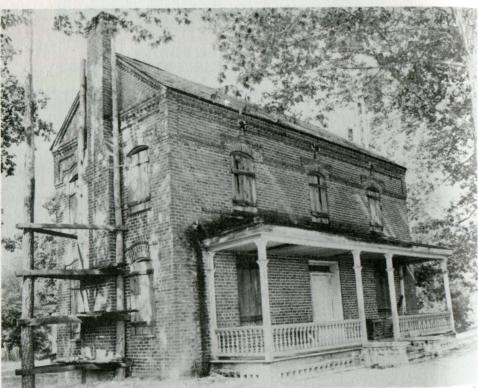
By: Bonita Metz

When John A. Barnes decided back in the late 1860s to build a home on the property he had inherited from his father John C. Barnes, he decided he wanted a home that would last.

And that's exactly what he built. His was one of the only brick farm houses in the neighborhood that runs just off N.C. 581 about one mile north of N.C. 222.

The bricks were made by his youngest brother, Andrew Jackson Barnes, who provided the work space at his own farm which adjoined that of the older brother.

• John A. Barnes was born in 1844. He was the seventh child of John C. and Susan Copeland Barnes. He died in 1916.



EARLY BRICK HOME — This two-story brick home was built by John A. Barnes in the late 1860s and completed in 1870. It was constructed of handmade brick that were made by Barnes' brother, Andrew Jackson on his neighboring farm. The house is now owned and being restored by Carl Mumford and Jim Mumford, Barnes' grandsons.

John A. Barnes spent his entire life as a farmer, amassing more than 1,000 acres in northwestern Wayne County which were divided at his death into farms for each of his 11 children. He had married Annie Piety Godwin.

Today, the farm where John A. Barnes' home place stands is owned by his grandson, Carl Mumford of Kenly. He and his brother, Jim Mumford of Goldsboro, are restoring the original Barnes home which is still protected by the slate roof laid by their grandfather in the late 1860s when the house was constructed. It was completed, according to family records, in 1870.

As a farmer, John A. Barnes was known as a progressive. He was the first to own a MacCormack mowing machine in that community which lies north of pinkney; and he was the first in that area to install a farm drain system, which still works.

Barnes was a member of the Memorial Primitive Baptist church and he served with Company K, 27th North Carolina Regiment in the Civil War.

About the time of the battle of Richmond in 1864, Barnes was excused from battle to serve in a nursing capacity at Windsor Hospital. The order came from General Robert E. Lee himself.

When the war was over, Barnes walked back to Wayne County and began again to farm. It was after that experience that he built his home.

Surrounding the home, which sits in a grove of oak trees, is a series of log outbuildings. They include smokehouses, barns and a stable.

James Mumford, Goldsboro, N. C. Carl Mumford, Kenly, N. C.



OPEN WELL AND LAUNDRY AT BARNES PLACE



BARNYARD OF JOHN BARNES

FOSTER'S RAID ON GOLDSBORO ENDED IN FAILURE

By: Charles S. Norwood, Sr.

The shot that was heard around the world was fired on Fort Sumpter in Charleston Harbor, S.C., April 12, 1861. Two days later the Goldsboro Rifles composed of 126 men were boarded upon the Mullet Line and headed for Morehead City and Fort Macon. Gov. Ellis had ordered that Capt. W.C. Craton assist in taking over Fort Macon and prepare for an early attack by Federal forces. J.M. Hollowell of Goldsboro was a member of the Rifles aboard that train and gives a list of men and the events of the days to follow in his memoirs.

There was a big scramble by both Federal and Confederates to get control of all existing forts along our seaboard, each recognizing the importance of control of ports.

Goldsboro Rifles found Fort Macon almost deserted so moved in rapidly and without opposition. Other units of East Carolina soon joined forces. Goldsboro Rifles were at Fort Macon a full year before it surrendered to Generals Burnside and Foster, April 26, 1862.

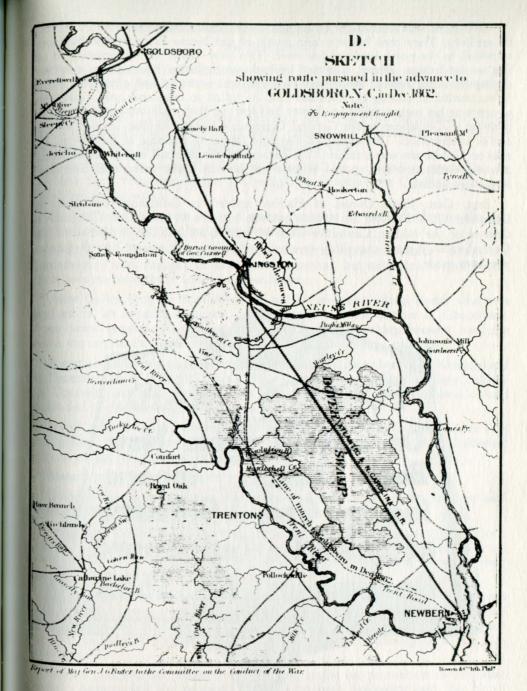
General Burnside had been six months edging down the Outer Banks by land and aided by the Union Navy at sea. He had captured Roanoke Island, Fort Hatteras, Fort Clark and New Bern before attacking Fort Macon from the rear by land as well as by sea.

Hollowell was instructed by Col. Moses J. White, the Fort commander, to record a day by day account of the attack and bombardment of the fort as well as the surrender to General Parkes the next day. As soon as the Fort was surrendered, all Goldsboro men were paroled and sent by steamer to Fort Caswell for exchange. It was impossible to pass through Burnside and Fosters' lines due to the fortification being constructed there.

General Burnside received orders to move on Goldsboro but before he could prepare to do so he was ordered to help with the attack on Richmond, leaving General John G. Foster to carry out his order to destroy the railroad below Goldsboro and then take and hold Goldsboro as it had become a very important rail center.

By December, 1862, General Foster had received reenforcements and he moved out of New Bern with 11,000 men for his major move on Goldsboro in an effort to cut and control the Wilmington-Weldon Railroad. His destination was the railroad bridge over the Neuse River south of Goldsboro. His route was by Trenton, Kinston, Whitehall and Everettsville, staying on the south side of the Neuse all the way.

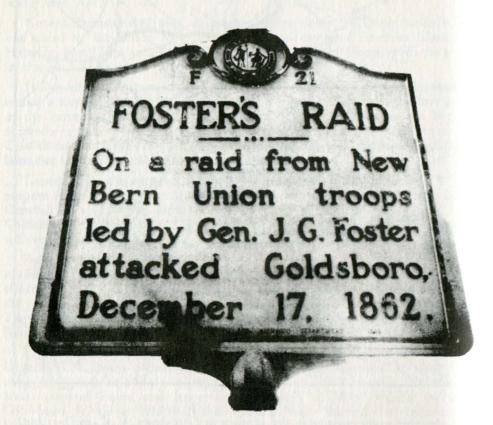
The Federal Army met very little opposition until it reached Kinston. Here General G.N. Evans commanding Confederate forces attempted to slow Foster down but was unable to do so. Again two days later at Whitehall, December 16, 1862, General Evans and Robertson attempted to stop Foster's march on Goldsboro. It was at Whitehall that General Foster learned that Burnside had been defeated at Fredericksburg but in spite of this bad news he decided to press on to his Goldsboro objective which he reached the next day, December 17, 1862. He sent cavalry on to Dudley and Everettsville to destroy railroad property while he attacked the railroad bridge over the Neuse.



Sketch showing route pursued in the advance to Goldsboro, N. C. in Dec. 1862. Report of Maj. Gen. G. Foster to the Committee on the Conduct of the War.

Goldsboro was defended by men of General Thomas Clingman and a battery of artillery. They met Foster's men south of the Neuse River Bridge but soon retreated to the north bank of the river. This gave Foster an opportunity to set fire to the bridge. Foster, thinking he had accomplished his mission, retreated during the night toward New Bern over the same route he and advanced. While he succeeded in cutting the railroad line, he failed to take and hold Goldsboro which was his major objective. Foster had learned that additional men would be arriving in Goldsboro under General Clingman's forces. He also learned he was out of ammunition. This explained his rapid retreat to his base at New Bern. His raid on Goldsboro was a failure. The damage to the railroad was repaired within a week. Goldsboro was spared at least for the next three years until Sherman's Army descended.

Brig. Gen. Julius Daniel of Halifax arrived in Goldsboro the night of December 17, 1862, with his brigade but was too late to assist Gen. Clingman in defense of the bridge. Casualties were 30 men killed and 100 wounded of the Confederates. Federal casualties were believed to be much greater but no account was ever made.



This historical marker erected by the state on Ash st. in downtown Goldsboro marks Gen. J.G. Foster's attack on Goldsboro in 1862.

By: Bob Johnson

Union troops had little trouble with the Rebels in battles at Goldsboro and Whitehall during the Civil War - despite the effort of the North's worst command officer.

James Hewett Ledlie blundered through four years in the military during which his outstanding incompetence never came to the attention of his superiors until after he had risen to the rank of brigadier general.

Ledlie arrived in North Carolina in early 1862 as a colonel commanding the 3rd New York Volunteer Artillery. The fighting to secure the Carolina coast had ended before his arrival.

He received praise from Major General Ambrose E. Burnside despite the fact that his troops had up to then never been in battle.

After Major General John G. Foster arrived to replace Burnside, Union and Confederate forces engaged in numerous skirmishes, but never in a major battle. There was no mention of Ledlie in these clashes.

After Ledlie returned from leave, he and his regiment joined Foster who was engaged in an expedition againt an important railway station at Goldsboro. There were constant skirmishes between Confederate sharpshooters and the Union calvary as the Union troops made their way towards Goldsboro.

Foster's numerically superior invaders clashed on December 14 at Kinston and on December 16 at Whitehall. His army - supported by Ledlie's artillery - drove the Confederates from their defenses around Goldsboro on December 17 and proceeded to destroy bridges and supplies.

Foster praised Ledlie, writing: "The artillery force under Colonel Ledlie was well placed and well served and the commanding officer and the batteries, without exception, did most excellent service."

Foster's praise was not shared by other commanders in the field.

Colonel Charles A. Heckman, commander of the 9th New Jersey Infantry said Ledlie's artillery opened up behind his troops wounding several.

Describing the Battle of Whitehall, Heckman said, "To add to our discomfort, Colonel Ledlie of the 3rd New York Artillery, from the bluff in our rear, opened several of his batteries with fuse shell, which, bursting overhead, showered their fragments upon my men, wounding a number."

A soldier confirmed Heckman's description writing that several Union troops were wounded and one was killed by "our own shells." A regimental historian reported: "For two hours or more we held our place until short-time shells from our own batteries, falling into close proximity, did more damage to us then to the enemy."

Despite that blunder, Foster recommended Ledlie for promotion to brigadier **Seneral**. Anticipating the promotion, Ledlie resigned colonelcy and the North **missed** an opportunity to be rid of him.

The Senate adjourned without acting on the promotion and left Ledlie a soldier without rank. President Lincoln, however, took a special interest in Ledlie's case and directed that he be made a general and "let his appointment date from the Goldsboro battles."

Ledlie continued to display his incompetency throughout the rest of the war and only after his failure in the seige of Petersburg, Virginia, did his superiors learn of his inadequacy.

General Ulysses Grant himself testified before a congressional committee investigating the battle and personally denounced Ledlie.

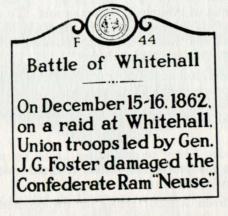
Ledlie was never brought up on charges, but Grant, apparently to avoid a scandal, ordered him to his home to await further orders. Ledlie waited over a month and then on January 17, 1865, tendered his resignation.



JAMES H. LEDLIE



JOHN G. FOSTER



WHITEHALL BATTLE

By: Eleanor Powell

Wayne County did not neglect its soldiers at Fort Macon. In the <u>Daily Rough Notes</u> on May 4, 1861, R.H. Atkinson requested people to send articles for the use of Goldsboro's two companies, explaining that "offerings of bacon, meal, flour and lard will be received for the use of our troops at Fort Macon." They were to be delivered to John H. Powell every day before 3 o'clock at the railroad shed.

Robert Phillip Howell, one of the Goldsboro volunteers, commented in his journal, "We had a 'picnic' all that summer, fall and winter, occupying comfortable quarters, going home often and receiving baskets of good things to eat. Still some of the boys 'kicked' because we were not sent to the front in Virginia. Said the war would be over and we would see none of the fun."

During those first days of war, many important people came through Goldsboro. The greatest anticipation and thrill came, however, on May 28 when Jefferson Davis arrived. Mary Hinton Carraway wrote in her diary, "President Davis stepped off the cars and came to the Hotel between the two military companies drawn up before the door and shaking hands and bowing, passed into the dining room where he took supper, gazed at by all who could get at the doors and windows. Dispatching his supper, he came through the crowds again telling us good-bye, passeed to the cars. Being tired, he took his seat. A gentleman from Maryland, a Mr. Yelverton, addressed the crowd . . . Loud cheering. Davis being the one called for he came out and made a few remarks when the cars moved off amid the cheers of the crowd."

Along with Davis at this time in Goldsboro was the Confederate Cabinet along with Vice president Alexander H. Stephens. After dinner at the hotel they were introduced to the crowd by the honorable W.T. Dortch. Jefferson Davis in his speech paid high compliments to Dortch, emphasizing that he needed him in the Confederate Senate. Three little girls then presented the President with bouquets of flowers and just as the train was pulling out, a citizen contributed a bucketful of Barna' Daniels' famous cider for the presidential party. The next day General Beauregard and Senator Benjamin came through, and the following day, May 31, Mrs. Jefferson Davis.

After moving to Goldsboro from Nash County in 1849, William T. Dortch had taken an important part in the political life of Wayne County. After preliminary schooling at the Bingham School, he studied law under Honorable Bartholomew Moore at Halifax before coming to settle in Wayne County. Shortly thereafter, in 1852, he was elected county attorney. He went to the House of Commons at that time where he served continuously with the exception of one session, until 1860 when he was elected Speaker of the House. Known as a moderate secession Democrat, he was elected to the Confederate Congress as senator in August 1861, winning over Avery and Clingman, both "original secessionists." He retained this position until the end of the war and the fall of the Confederate government. One newspaper said of Dortch, "His love and devotion for the Confederacy were a passion. He was as all powerful in Wayne County as was the great Calhoun in his day in South Carolina or Clay in Kentucky."

In an effort to provide for the soldiers and for the support of their families, Captain J.B. Whitaker wrote to George W. Collier, of Wayne County, on M_{ay} 16, 1861, "I suppose the Magistrates will next week make some appropriation for the relief of the Volunteers. The most of my men were very destitute, and I have had to purchase, out of my own funds, a great many articles of clothing; as well as to advance money for the purchase of fish for the men."

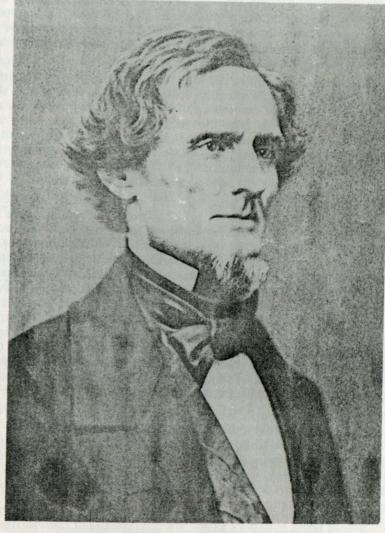
His plea was answered, and at the court session that month a committee of ten justices was appointed as a committee of safety with authority to execute bonds of not more than \$25,000 to aid in the defense of the state and especially to support the families of persons employed in the service of the state. A tax of \$5,000 was laid for the year 1861, a levy of 12 cents on the \$100 valuation of real estate, 30 cents on the poll and two cents on each dollar of interest-received. The committee appointed to carry out the program was composed of George C. Moses, Gard Thomspon, John Coley, William Hooks, Barnes Aycock, M.R. Crawford, Richard Raynor, Everitt Smith, George W. Collier and William R. Peacock.

About this time a man by the name of Tadlock had been accused of plotting with the Negroes against the safety of the whites. The men in service were deeply concerned as to the safety of their wives and children. Captain Whitaker had written further to George Collier, "The soldiers, many of us, have left their wives and defenseless children at home and with this fiend turned loose among them, we should expect to have them murdered and the houses in which they lived to be reduced to ashes . . . That man Tadlock can never live in Goldsboro again. I will leave my command, and have him hung to the first tree so soon that I hear he is out - should that ever be. Say to Strong that we expect all good citizens who have felt it to be their duty to stay at home, to protect from harm our families. This is all we ask." In August, patrols were appointed for all sections of the county.

In the summer of 1861, many refugees from the coast came to stay in Goldsboro. Elizabeth Collier wrote in her diary on August 28th: "This evening we heard the startling intelligence that the Yankees have possession of Fort Hatteras on the cape. The 17th Regiment state troops, Col. Campbell went down last evening to have a fight with the vandals. God speed them on to victory. Let them retake the Fort. O my God! It makes every vein ready to burst with indignation. When I think of such vile feet treading the soil of the Proud Old North State, Arise ye men of North Carolina. Off with the cowardly hordes!"

Although most of the people were loyal to the Confederate cause, according to Miss Collier there were some who attempted to profit from the situation. In April of 1862 she wrote, "I am so anxious and confident for our success in this unjust war that it drives me mad when I see and hear desponding persons who are brave enough when the enemy is kept at a distance but let their homes be menaced - let them have to give up one single comfort and they are speedily transformed into a set of miserable croakers, traitors they will prove to the end. And this speculation which is going on. It is fearful to think of it . . . Poor grasping, misguided wretch. What good will the few dollars you have wrung from your own people do you when you come to die? Each cent will be a red hot coal burning your perjured soul. But even in this world, what good will it do you? The finger of scorn is already laid upon you - you carry the badge of eternal shame wherever you go."

The determined young rebel continued to pour out her emotions. "I am but a feeble woman, would God I were a man but I will give my life's best treasurers, yea I will sacrifice gladly my own life for my beloved South - We do not deserve to be free and rest assured God will not suffer us to be free, for He only helps those who help themselves, unless we are willing to make great personal sacrifices." Ironically, Elizabeth was later called on to make great personal sacrifices. Her father, George C. Collier, one of the county's wealthiest men, lost everything and declared bankruptcy.



JEFFERSON DAVIS 1808-1889 President of the Confederate States

TENSIONS RAN HIGH IN GOLDSBORO AT THE OUTBREAK OF CIVIL WAR

By: Eleanor B. Powell

A military convention held in Goldsboro in July, 1860, made real to the people the seriousness of the war rumors. The purpose of this meeting was to draw up a code to present to the legislature on organizing the militia.

From the diary of Catherine Anne Edmondston, of Halifax County written July 16, 1860: "Mr. Edmondston went to Goldsboro to attend a military convention - its object being to draw up a code for the organization of the militia and to petition the Legislature to that effect. God be with him and make him useful in this new sphere of duty!" Patrick Muir Edmondston was made president of the meeting. The social highlight of this gathering was reported as a military ball at the Griswold Hotel.

A participant in the meeting was E.A. Thompson, a Wayne County lawyer. Council Wooten, in writing about him said, "He uttered one remark that I will never forget. In speaking of the election of Lincoln, he said it would be a disgrace for the South to submit to him. He declared, 'I am no fire-eater but I can swallow hot coals of fire as palatable as I can disgrace.' . . . He was in 1860 the best stump speaker in the state. He was fluent in speech, graceful, eloquent, witty, humorous, and a fine orator. Col. Thomas Ruffin said that while in Congress he heard no man there who was his superior as as orator."

Wayne County vicariously became a part of the national scene during this summer of 1860 when delegates to the Charleston Convention came from the North by train and stopped over in Goldsboro for refreshment. One such group was welcomed at the train with great flourish by a delegation of Goldsboro citizens headed by the Honorable W.T. Dortch, the Speaker of the North Carolina House of Representatives. Bonitz, the local editor, later wrote, "If the old registers of the Baker and Griswold hotels could be produced, they would show the names of the greatest men in the country." Among the state delegates here were Thomas Bragg, John W. Ellis, George Howard, and Thomas Settle; among the state press representatives were W.W. Holden (later governor), of the Raleigh Standard, W.I. Yates, of the Charlotte Democrate; and J.B. Whitaker, William Robinson, and a Mr. Loring of the local papers. Northern papers were represented by Seaton Gales, of Washington's National Intelligencer; S. Abels, of the Baltimore Sun; and Childs of the Philadelphia Press.

"We of Goldsboro thought this was a great time," Bonitz wrote, "but it was nothing to compare with the thrilling scenes that were witnessed upon the return of the delegates from the Charleston Convention. They took dinner at the hotel again and I shall never forget the occasion. I was at the hotel at the time and can almost see Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, now as he stood on a chair in the dining room addressing the delegates who were in the greatest state of excitement as he shouted, 'It is Stephen A. Douglas for President or War!' There were several speeches on the hotel balcony for Douglas and Breckinridge, continuing until the train pulled out amidst wildest confusion."

At Charleston, Butler had voted 157 times for Jefferson Davis for President. At that time, Butler was still one of the party's most popular men, not yet having acquired the hateful sobriquet, "Beast Butler."

The secession ordinance having been passed by South Carolina, the crucial moment came when her representatives to the Congress would withdraw. Two Wayne County residents, Robert Phillip Howell and Dr. Charles Dewey, left for Washington immediately to observe the historic occasion. Howell later wrote in his journal, "We heard Andrew Johnson, Senator from Tennessee, make a speech advocating coercion in case the Southern States attempted to secede from the union, and a truly great speech in reply from Senator George E. Pugh of Ohio." Howell mentioned that they had also listened to Jefferson Davis make a plea for the Union.

Shortly thereafter, the Goldsboro militia group, the Goldsboro Rifles, was organized by Dr. M.D. Craton who became the captain. The other organizing officers were: S.M. Hunt, Lt.; W.S.G. Andrews, 2nd Lt.; S.D. Phillips, 3rd Lt.; J.W. Gulick, 3rd Lt.; James A. Washington, Sgt.; A.J. Riggs, Sgt. All of these men subsequently took an active role in the war.

On January 3, the militia group petitioned the town commissioners for funds. The state government had furnished them with arms, but they had to purchase their own ammunition. Stating that they had "at considerable personal expense and with a sacrifice of much toil and trouble organized a volunteer company, for the security and protection of the lives and property of the citizens of the town." They made a specific request for the purchase of \$35 in cartridges. The request was granted. The next month the court agreed to allow the Goldsboro Rifle Company "to erect a Military Hall on the Public Grounds to be used for the service of Military companies and to be located under the direction of the Clerk of this court somewhat on the back of the Square." Before the building was begun, the company had already left to defend their state.

Tensions mounted as word came on the firing on the Star of the West in Charleston harbor Editor Bonitz wrote, "A few days after the firing, there came to Goldsboro one Moses and his son, ex-Governor Moses of South Carolina notoriety, and called the first Secession Convention in the State of North Carolina, and all the prominent citizens of Goldsboro took part in it, and made warlike speeches. The war feeling got so great that Captain M.D. Craton's company ran up to seventy-two and Captain J.B. Whitaker organized his company. While waiting on Governor Ellis for arms, Mr. C.J. Nelson had to employ an extra blacksmith to make knives out of old springs; and Messrs. H.C. Prempert and Jim Smith and Bill Burnett were kept busy shearing heads, all getting ready to go to Washington. As the old flint and steel guns came from Fayetteville, the men only waited for Governor Ellis to give the word, but as North Carolina had not seceded, he could not give the order."

Both the <u>Tribune</u> and the <u>Rough Notes</u> were strongly secessionist. The Rough <u>Notes</u> on February 25 had made a heated plea for the Southern Rights ticket, urging the voters to have the state take her place with sister Southern states, "Then to the polls brother North Carolinians and let our rallying cry be 'Equality and Southern Rights at all hazards."

The 13th of April came. Farmers from all parts of the country hurried to town to keep close to the telegraph office for news on the firing at Fort Sumter. At that time there was no telegraph line to New Bern, and the last train from Goldsboro had to leave at three in the afternoon. There was still no news from Charleston. The fact that the 13th was on a Saturday and that there was no

Sunday train was more than the New Bernians' curiosity could stand. They chartered an engine and coach, loaded it with interested citizens, and came $t_{\rm O}$ Goldsboro to await the war news.

One of the soldiers, J.M. Hollowell, later wrote, "How well do I remember the scene in our little town that day! Thinking back on it now, it seems to me that almost half the white population of the county were in our little town all day Saturday the 13th. Crowds stood around the telegraph office, which was at that time under the old car shed, anxious for news from the fight going on at Fort Sumter."

On Monday morning, April 15th, Governor Ellis wired Captain Craton to proceed with his company to take possession of Fort Macon. Craton began to collect his men; many lived in far parts of the county. A call was raised for volunteers, and within an hour the ranks of the Rifles were not only increased but the mayor, J.B. Whitaker, raised a second company, the Volunteers. Hollowell added, "There was a tremendous crowd around the train to bid the boys goodbye and Godspeed. Right there the first tears of the war were shed and little did those who shed them think that they were but the beginning of the great current of tears and heartaches that were destined to follow . . . They were the pick of the land . . . They were the 'voluntary volunteer' and there were no conscripts nor subsitutes among them."

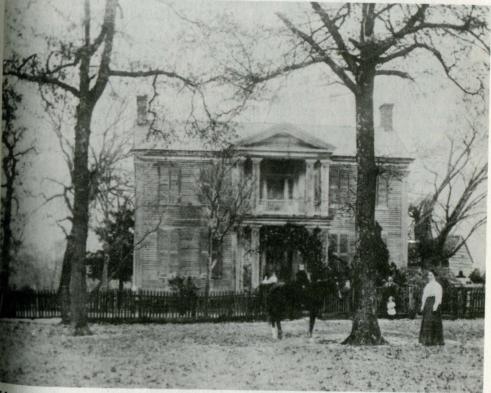
A vivid picture of the celebration in Goldsboro the day the Governor called for troops is given by William Howard Russell, the famous correspondent of The London Times who happened to come through town that day on the train.

"At Goldsboro, which is the first place of importance on the line, the wave of Secession tide struck us in full career. The station, the hotels, the streets through which the rail ran was filled with an excited mob, all carrying arms, with signs here and there of a desire to get up some kind of uniform - flushed faces, wild eyes, screaming mouths, hurrahing for 'Jeff Davis' and 'the Southern Confederacy,' so that the yells overpowered the discordant bands which were busy with 'Dixie Land.' Here was true revolutionary furor in full sway. The men hectored, swore, cheered and slapped each other on the backs; the women in their best, waved handkerchiefs and flung down garlands from the windows. All was noise, dust and patriotism.

"It was a strange sight and a wonderful event at which we were assisting. These men were a bevy of the people of North Caroldina called out by the Governor of the State for the purpose of seizing upon Forts Caswell and Macon, belonging to the Federal Government, and left unprotected and undefended. The enthusiasm of the 'citizens' was unbounded, nor was it quite free from a taint of alcohol. Many of the volunteers had flint firelocks; only a few had rifles. All kinds of head-dress were visible and caps, belts and pounches of infinite variety. A man in a large wide-awake, with a cock's feather in it, a blue frock coat, with a red sash and a pair of cotton trousers thrust into his boots, came out of Griswold's Hotel with a sword under his arm, and an article, which might have been a napkin of long service, in one hand. He waved the article enthusiastically, swaying to and fro on his legs, and ejaculating, 'H'ra for Jeff Dav's - H'ra for S'thern E'R'rights!' and tottered over to the carriage through the crowd amid the violent vibration of all the ladies' handkerchiefs in the balcony. Just as he got into the train, a man in uniform dashed after him, and caught him by the elbow.

exclaiming, 'Them's not the cars, General! The cars this way, General!' The military dignitary, however, felt that if he permitted such liberties in the hour of victory he was degraded forever, so, screwing up his lips and looking grave and grand, he proceeded as follows: 'Sergeant, you go be--. I say these are my cars! They're all my cars! I'll send them where I please -- to -- if I like, sir. They shall go where I please -- to New York, sir, or New Orleans, sir! And--sir, I'll arrest you.' This famous idea distracted the General's attention from his project of entering the train, and muttering, 'I'll arrest you,' he tacked backwards and forwards to the hotel again.

"As the train started on its journey, there was renewed yelling, which split the ear -- a savage cry made notes higher than the most ringing cheer."



Venecci, plantation home of Mary [Molly] Carraway which later burned. Her diary described Wayne County at start of Civil War.

A further picture of the day was recorded by Mary Hinton Carraway, a young student at the Goldsboro Female College. Her father, William Carraway, owned a large plantation near Everittsville and was one of Wayne County's largest slaveowners.

On Saturday, April 13, she wrote "The ball is opened. War has commenced. Oh the horror of civil war. The gentlemen of Goldsboro are collecting funds provision Fort Macon ere they take possession..." The next day she recorded

that \$4,000 had been raised. On the 15th she gave more details, "After breakfast I went about my work as usual but father came in after eleven and offered to take me to Goldsboro to see the military off for Beaufort. We arrived there about two . . . the volunteers left amid the cheering of the crowd the music by Professor Whitakers band, the waving of handkerchiefs and good wishes of the Ladies.

"One Anderson Deans came near being hanged for some treasonable remark concerning Jefferson Davis but owing to Mrs. Richard Washington his life was saved. Everything in the greatest excitement . . . then to the College (Goldsboro Female College). Matt (her cousin Martha Best) told me of the intense excitement of Saturday night. When the telegram was received of the taking of Fort Sumter every bell in town including the College bells were rung, the boys shouted, speeches were made and to crown all, Lincoln was hung in effigy . . . The Unionists rapidly coming over to the Secession ranks. A Home Guard organized . . Here all of willing hearts and hand." On the 16th she wrote that the Ladies of Goldsboro had assembled to make mattresses for the soldiers.

Soon thereafter, the young ladies at the college made a silk flag for The Goldsboro Rifles. After its subsequent capture by the Yankees and its return, it was placed in the Department of Archives and History in Raleigh after a long and bloody journey. A long, long way from "The ball is opened. War has commenced."



"GOLDSBORO RIFLES — VICTORY OR DEATH" Made by the ladies of Wayne Female College.

BENTONVILLE LAST MAJOR BATTLE OF THE CIVIL WAR

By: Charles S. Norwood

The Battle of Bentonville was the largest engagement of military forces and the bloodiest battle ever held on North Carolina soil and the last major battle of the Civil War. History records the importance of this battle to Goldsboro and Wayne County.



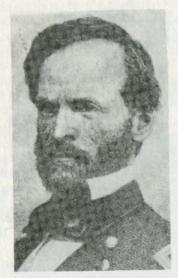
BENTONVILLE SCENE — From the April 22, 1865 "Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper," this drawing by J.E. Taylor shows "Major - Gen. Mower, commanding 1st Division, 17th Corps, turning the Rebel left half a mile from Bentonville, March 20." It really happened on March 21.

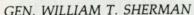
Bentonville lies only three miles into Johnston County, west of Wayne County, and on Mill Creek which empties into the Neuse River just inside a corner of Wayne County. The battle was fought over an area of five miles north and south of the old Goldsboro-Fayetteville road, 15 miles west of Goldsboro.

For three days the battle raged, March 19, 20, 21, 1865. More than 100,000 troops were involved. General William T. Sherman's Army of 60,000 was divided into three sections, left and right wings and middle army, all advancing on Goldsboro. From the south and southwest came General J.M. Schofield with 20,000 men from Wilmington, General A.H. Terry marching from New Bern with 15,000 men with orders for all to join together in the taking of Goldsboro.

General Joseph E. Johnston with the Army of Tennessee called on General Bragg, Hardee and Wade Hampton to join him in a surprise attack on Sherman's left wing before he could consolidate his armies in Goldsboro. These three small

confederate Armies, combined under Gen. Joe Johnston's command, only numbered 20,000 men. They knew their only chance of destroying the larger Federal Army would be a surprise attack on the flank of a divided army. Johnston chose the extreme left wing of Sherman's Army approaching from Fayetteville in the west. He thought this was the weakest and most spread out segment of the armies.







GEN. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON

History reveals that it was Sherman's plan from the time he left Savannah to have all available men and armies to meet at Goldsboro, the most important rail supply center for the Armies around Richmond. General Johnston was not sure of Sherman's route until after he had left Fayetteville. It looked like Sherman was headed for Raleigh but when only ten miles out of Fayetteville, his left wing made a right turn along the Goldsboro road, the plan of his objective was then clear.

Johnston hurried from Smithfield, where he was concentrating men and supplies to cut Sherman off. He reached the Goldsboro-Fayetteville road near Bentonville almost a day ahead of Sherman and had his men dig in on both sides of the road. They were ready for the advance guard. Details of the battle are most vividly recorded in the correspondence that went back and forth between Confederate Generals and their officers in the battle line.

The first day's battle was won by the Confederates but the second and third days were lost. Casualties on the second and third days were the heaviest on the confederates as they were on the offensive.

Johnston had not figured that Sherman's Middle Army was so close behind his advance guard and could reinforce his men so quickly. This turned the tide against the Confederates. Casualties recorded after all fighting was over revealed 2825 Confederate and 1646 of the Federal Army. (Killed, wounded and missing).

Johnston retreated northward toward Smithfield over Mill Creek during the night of the third day of battle. The North was content to let him go as most of the men were weary of a long seven-week march from Savannah to Goldsboro, a distance of 430 miles. Some of Sherman's men camped several days after the battle at Cox's bridge, but most of them hurried across the river eager to reach the railroad just beyond the river for a ride into Goldsboro, where General Schofield made ready a welcome for both officers and men. It was indeed their final battle and it was here in Goldsboro that they received word of the fall of Richmond and Lee's surrender on April 9, 1865.

Bonfires and rockets throughout the night of April 10th were in order and everybody was glad the end of fighting had come.

General Braxton Bragg, the defender of Goldsboro, had engaged and delayed Schofield and Terry from marching on Goldsboro for more than a week just below Kinston at the battle of Southwest Creek, sometimes referred to as Wilcox Bridge, Wise Fork, North Carolina. Bragg had some success in capturing 1500 of Schofield's men but he had also suffered 500 casualties in his own ranks. Due to Sherman's rapid advance toward Goldsboro, Bragg hastened back to Goldsboro and to the breastworks that had been earlier constructed here to protect Goldsboro. The breastworks ran parallel with Stoney Creek and approximately 1000 feet to the west. Some of the breastworks may be seen today on South Claiborne Street at Walnut and Mulberry. Originally they ran from below Elm Street northwardly and parallel to the creek, across Ash Street, across 70 By-Pass, through Handley Acres and on to Wayne Memorial Drive.

Bragg did not use the breastworks because of Sherman's steady advancement at his rear. He was obliged to pull out of Goldsboro to avoid capture.

J.M. Hollowell, paroled and back in Goldsboro, at this time describes Bragg's retreat to the North by way of Holly Street, crossing the river over Hooks Little River Bridge on his way to catch up with General Johnston in Smithfield.

Mayor James H. Privett with white flag rode his horse out to beyond Webbtown to meet the Union officers and asked for a peaceful entrance into Goldsboro. In return the people of Goldsboro offered to share their homes. General Schofield and Terry were the first to enter Goldsboro on March 22, 1865. They entered the town from the South on the New Bern Road. Schofield chose the E. B. Borden home at 111 S. George St. for his headquarters and selected the home of Richard Washington at 219 S. Center for General Sherman. General Sherman remained in Goldsboro only a few days before he was off to meet General Grant in Virginia for a conference on their next move. He left Schofield in charge of all the 100,000 men in and around town.

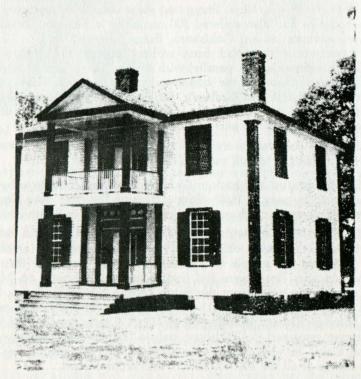
Other Generals were housed as follows: General Oliver O. Howard at W.T. Dortch's home on North William Street., next to where St. Mary's Church now stands. General Jacob D. Cox was at the Everitt-Arrington home at 301 North George St. It stood at the Western end of West Ash Street and was only recently removed to allow the extension of Ash Street.

General Frank P. Blair was at Mrs. Harriet B. Dewey's, Southeast corner of Walnut and James Street. General John A. Logan used part of J.C. Slocumb's home at Walnut and Slocumb Streets. The Slocumb house was built in 1850. It was used as the Goldsboro Hospital from 1905-1912. The house was moved to the corner of Ash and Jackson Streets to become a teacherage for the I.O.O.F. Home. J.C. Slocumb came from Everittsville and was a great grandson of Ezekiel Slocumb of Revoluntionary fame.

General Henry W. Slocumb (no relation) stayed with Mrs. Alford who lived at the southeast corner of Ash and James Street. General B.F. Baker occupied Dr. John D. Spicer's home at 207 S. Center Street. The Downtowner Motel* covers this lot today. General George H. Gordon was guest of Jesse J. Baker at 314 S. William Street. This is the only house standing today that has housed one of the many Civil War generals who visited Goldsboro in 1865.

Sources:

Review of Sherman's March State Dept. of Archives and History Final Operations of Sherman's Army by General Slocumb



HARPER HOUSE, BENTONVILLE HOSPITAL FOR BOTH SIDES

*Footnote: Motel now called Villa Square.



WHERE 800 REST — This monument at Willow Dale Cemetery in Goldsboro marks the resting place of 800 Confederate soldiers killed in the Civil War. The majority of them were killed in the Battle of Bentonville, March 19, 20, 21, 1865.

By: John R. Morris

Terror reigned in the streets of Goldsboro at the end of the Civil War, and the town's mayor distinguished himself by meeting the leaders of the invading Union troops and getting an assurance of the protection of its citizens.

According to a story by John R. Morris in the Goldsboro Daily Argus on November 9, 1890, Mayor James H. Privett rode his horse into the face of the pursuers of one of the last armed Confederate soldiers.

Unarmed, he was met by a dozen Union soldiers who surrounded him, yelling curses. One of the soldiers was reported by Morris to have grabbed his horse in an attempt to break its neck.

Privett held a white flag and calmly told the mob, "I am the mayor of Goldsboro" and demanded to meet their commanding officer.

Before they could harm Mayor Privett, a group of Union soldiers "martial in appearance and gentlemanly in address" arrived and saluted the mayor.

These were Cavalrymen of the Ninth New Jersey Regiment who were commissioned to secure the town for the officers that followed.

Mayor Privett told them who he was and that he wanted to surrender the town. The officers accepted, but warned him that Goldsboro was at their mercy.

Mayor Privett acknowledged that and said, "Before you march into the town, assure me protection for property, women and children." The officers withdrew and later returned and told Privett his terms were accepted.

Morris reported that Goldsboro streets were deserted and filled with smoke from vast stores of cotton which were burned by the invading troops.

Children hovered closely to their mothers and would occasionally peep through the windows of their homes to see if the enemy was approaching, Morris reported.

Mayor Privett was described by George Hood, who served as mayor from 1901 to 1906 as "aggressive, progressive and competitive in both energy and action."

Privett was the first Goldsboro merchant to own and occupy a brick building. It was located at the southwest corner of Center and Walnut streets. The store burned in 1884.

By: Eleanor B. Powell

Following the arrival of General William T. Sherman and his staff in Goldsboro on March 21, 1865, he proceeded to the headquarters of General J.M. Schofield about 10:00 A. M. With the Fourteenth Corps leading the way, the troops began to pass in review, saluting the generals as they passed headquarters.

An Indiana soldier described the event in his diary. "We marched in platoons, and I doubt if at any time the troops of the rebel army were more ragged than we. Probably one man in a dozen had a full suit of clothes, but even this suit was patched or full of holes . . . Many were bareheaded or had a handkercheif tied around their head. Many had on hats they had found in the houses along the line of march, an old worn out affair in every instance - tall crushed silk hats, some revolutionary styles, many without tops, caps so holely that the hair was sticking out, brimless hats, brimless caps, hats mostly brim.

"Many men had no coats or wore buttonless blouses, and being without shirts their naked chests protruded. Many a coat had no sleeves, or one only, the sleeves having been used to patch the seat or knees of the trousers... Generally both legs of the trousers were off nearly to the knees, though now and then a man more fortunate had only one leg exposed. Socks had disappeared weeks before, and many a shoeless patriot kept step with a half-shod comrade. But the man who had cut off their tails of their dress coats 'to stop a hole to keep the wind away' though bronzed and weather beaten, marched by General Sherman with heads up."

A New York Tribune correspondent described them further: "Here came men strutting in mimic dignity in an old swallowtailed coat, with plug hats, the tops knocked in; there a group in seedly coats and pants of Rebel grey, with arms and legs protruding beyond all semblance of fit or fashion; short jackets, long tailed surcoats, and coats of every cast with broadtails, narrow tails, no tails at all - all of them most antiquated styles. Some wore women's bonnets, or young ladies hats, with streamers or faded ribbons floating fantasically in the wind.

"The procession of vehicles and animals was of the most grotesque description. There were donkeys large and small, almost smothered under burdens of turkeys, geese and other kinds of poultry, ox carts, skinny horses pulling in the fills of some parish doctors old sulkies, farm wagons and buggies, hacks, chaises, rockaways, aristocratic and family carriages, all filled with plunder and provisions.

"There was bacon, ham, potatoes, flour, pork sorghum, and freshly slaughtered pigs, sheep, and poultry dangling from saddle tree and wagon, enough, one would suppose, to feed the army for a fortnight."

Some of the Negroes of Goldsboro, when they saw the soot-begrimed faces of these ragged soldiers remarked that they were whiter than the soldiers. General Force called the review "a sorry sight," and Colonel Kerr noted that "nearly every soldier had some token of the march on his bayonet from a pig to a Potato."

Sherman is said to have remarked apologetically to General Schofield, "They don't march very well, but they will fight."

As the soldiers marched by, it was observed that their calves were knotted like those of professional dancers. (Two days before at Bentonville, Colonel Hamilton had stood outside the makeshift Federal hospital where surgeons were amputating arms and legs and throwing them out the window onto the grass. He had remarked that he could distinguish between the legs of calvarymen and infantrymen - the former so slim, and the latter so thick.)

Watching the poorly clad men as they marched past, General Blair commented to Sherman, "Look at those poor fellows with bare legs."

Sherman barked sharply, "Splendid legs! Splended legs! I'd give both of mine for any one of 'em."

The correspondent of the New York World reported, "Sherman acts as if he would rather be engaged in another kind of business . . . he seems all the while to be wishing it was over. While the troops are going by he must be carrying on a conversation or smoking or fidgeting in some way or other . . . Very often he looks up just in time to snatch off his hat . . . and the way he puts on that hat again! With a jerk and a drag and a jam as if it were the most objectionable hat in the world and he was especially entitled to entertain an implacable grudge against it."

Captain George Pepper, a Union officer reaffirmed the other descriptions. "It was a picturesque sight in personal attire. The spectacle presented as they were drawn up in line, necessarily formed an arabesque patter of the most parti-colored crowd of people upon which human eyes have ever rested. Some were in black, full citizen's dress with beaver hats and frock coats, some in Confederate uniform, some in grey, blue and streaked, some in nothing but blue shirts, pants and no shoes, some have banners floating from their 'outer walls' in the rear."

After only two regiments had passed, General Sherman realized that the review was a failure. He ended it.

Other people's opinion of the character of Sherman's troops was not shared by the General himself. While he was in Goldsboro he wrote to the Governor of California, "I do not believe a body of men ever existed who were inspired by nobler impulses or a holier cause than they who compose this army."

In his letter to his wife he wrote that he had learned from some of his officers who had escaped from Confederate captors in the vicinity of Goldsboro that the coincidence of the arrival of his army and the vast supplies thundering in by trains from the ocean 96 miles away "made the Rebel officers swear that I was the Devil himself, a compliment that you can appreciate."

With Sherman ready to leave the area, the farmers, bereft of livestock, were beginning to wonder how they would till the coming crop. A Mr. Sutton of Moseley Hall (LaGrange) with an eye to the future wrote to Sherman requesting horses and mules to work his land. Sherman replied:

HDQRS Mil. Division of the Mississippi, In The Field April 4, 1865 Goldsboro, N. C. Messrs. Sutton and others, Moseley Hall, N. C.

Gentlemen:

I cannot undertake to supply horses or to encourage peaceful industry in North Carolina until the State shall perform some public act showing that, as to her, the war is over.

I sympathize with the distress of families, but cannot undertake to extend relief to individuals.

With respect, your obedient servant,

W. T. Sherman, Maj. Gen., Com'd'g.

Before the Yankees left Wayne County, hundreds of horses were killed.

What was happening in Goldsboro during a week in March in 1865?

Excerpts from the diary of a Yankee soldier by the name of Drake who was a member of the Ninth New Jersey Volunteers give specific information on the sidelights of those days.

March 21, 1865 - "A heavy rain fall during the night, and although the roads were wet and heavy, the column started at an early hour - the Ninth leading, its strong line of skirmishers being on the alert for the enemy, who were momentarily expected to put in an appearance. Shortly after noon the sun came out in splendor, seeming to smile on our undertaking. As the regiment marched slowly, to accommodate the troops following, the Jerseymen did not suffer for the good things of this life, many of them being burdened with hams, flour, chickens, etc., upon which they contemplated feasting when a halt was ordered. Although Goldsboro was but a few miles distant, nothing of the enemy had been seen during the forenoon . . . their absence being a matter of much speculation. It was only when the Ninth came within view of Weptown (Webbtown) that the Confederates showed themselves. As the force in front appeared to consist of cavalry, a regiment of Union horsemen galloped to the front and speedily put the enemy to flight. At Webbtown, a force of infantry checked our cavalry, when the Ninth rushed forward with a yell, and the place was ours. The Confederates fled in every direction, leaving their wounded behind.

"The men of the Ninth no sooner saw the spires in Goldsboro than they gave expression to their patriotic feelings by hearty cheers, then double-quicked it until almost out of breath. They were already marching into the city when a flag of truce, borne by Mayor Privett and Constable George Murray, was met. The mayor, in surrendering the place to Colonel Stewart, said it gratified him to perform that duty to New Jerseymen, whom, he knew, would protect the citizens, and save their property from pillage, 'we come to restore the old flag not to steal,' replied Colonel Stewart, who at once led the Ninth to the court-house, upon the roof of which Sergeant George Myers speedily stood, waving his tattered colors to the gentle breeze which prevailed. The Ninth was promptly deployed, and within half an hour after its entry into the town was patrolling the streets and quietly and naturally as if it had been doing provost duty there for a month. As the long column of troops marched through the place they made the welkin ring with cheers - the Ninth New Jersey coming in for a large share of their pentup enthusiasm.

"In fact, the men in many of the regiments could hardly believe that the town had been taken so quietly and effectually had the task been accomplished. Surgeon Gillette had no sooner entered the city with Colonel Steward Wade to find a proper building in which to care for the sick and wounded being brought along in wagons. Dr. Gillette, always with an eye to the useful, as well as the beautiful, selected the large brick building, heretofore used as a seminary for young ladies, which was quickly fitted up for the accommodation for the unfortunate ones.

"Just before dark, the advance of Sherman's army reached Goldsboro, and as the 'bummers' marched off to the locations assigned them, enthusiastic cheering took place.

"March 22, 1865 - Sherman's army continues to arrive - most of the men presenting a sorry sight, so far as uniforms go - no two of the men apparently, being dressed alike. A large freight and storehouse near the depot were destroyed by fire today - vindictive citizens who had been too cowardly to fire a gun in defense of the place, having fired the structures.

"March 23 - By noon today the last of Sherman's army of sixty thousand men had passed through the town to catonments beyond. In the afternoon the general rode about the place, visiting most of the camps, the men of both armies giving him a cordial greeting. He wore a shabby uniform, and as he put on no airs, he took with the 'boys', as he familiarly called them.

"March 24 - Sherman's westerners, when they came into the town, wanted to paint things red, but the orders and discipline of the men of the Ninth New Jersey did not permit conduct of this character, whereupon the Jerseymen were twitted as 'white-gloved soldiers.' A number of the 'bummers', having a contempt for men whose hands were covered with white gloves, got into trouble and the lock-up by attempting to do as they pleased - the Jerseymen having seen too much service and knowing their duty too well to permit themselves to be imposed upon, even by those heroes who had been on a picknicking march from 'Atlanta to the sea.'

"March 25 - The Railroad having been built from Newbern, a train arrived from that place today, to the great joy of the men, who needed clothing and shoes. As a rumor prevailed that the Ninth was to be relieved from provost duty, a petition, signed by all the citizens, praying for its retention, was presented to the commanding general today.

"March 26 - Several trains, laden with needed supplies, arrived from Newbern today. Three or four of Sherman's 'bummer' while stealing from neighboring plantations, were shot and killed today. After this the foragers acted with wariness.

"March 27 - A number of sutlers from Newbern, confident of realizing fortunes within a week, came up and exposed their goods for sale today. Some of them made money - others lost their all."

E.J. Cleveland, of the New Jersey Volunteers also kept a diary of his experiences.

April 4 - "I took a walk around town. Goldsboro is a fine city, nearly as large as New Berne. All the stores are closed up save those used by sutlers and commissaries. Griswold's Hotel and the large seminary on the hill have been converted into hospitals. General Sherman's Head Quarters are in a large handsome building near the railroad. Near our camp is a long line of breastworks which were thrown up by the 23rd corps. The line reminds me of Butler's lines at Bermuda Hundred.

"Tonight Tom Hinton and I visited the printing office. The former occupants left it well furnished with three presses and many fonts of type. Charles Hinton is now in charge. He now publishes the former 'State Journal.' Only he calls it 'The Loyal State Journal' and prints it on the poor rebel paper he found in the place. They are very busy in this office.

"April 5 - This morning Sergt. Greene asked me to act as corporal of the guard and I complied. Peddling on the streets is forbidden but on almost every corner were boys of Sherman's army selling tobacco, watches, silver, etc., captured in the late march. Many of the citizens sell little notions from their front porches.

"I saw some of the feminine population of Goldsboro, parading the street. The fair ladies waved their handkerchiefs when our boys entered the town on March 21.

"Streets are very dusty, as is usual when soldiers occupy a town. Some of the soldiers ride around in captured buggies. Wagons are everywhere.

"All Co. G. and Co. K. are posted to guard houses. These guards are having a fine time - plenty to eat and beds to sleep in every night.

"The bands are playing merrily tonight.

"April 6 - Last night disorderly soldiers in the streets kept the patrols trotting all the time. Houses containing certain classes of women were surrounded by large gangs which had to be continually dispersed. These fellows of the 15th and 17th Corps entertain a perfect hatred of the 9th N.J. During the night several shots were fired but no one could be found who was responsible. Three poor women were given shelter in the guard house. The 'prison room' was well filled with civilians, negroes, rebel deserters and soldiers.

"April 10 - The 3rd Division, 20th Corps passed camp this afternoon en route outward. While I write a column is marching over the plain below us. This had continued for three hours. We have received what has been dealt out to us as five days rations and are expecting to move by noon. There has been cannonading at the front in the distance but it has ceased now.

"Last night Carrigan and I attended the Baptist Church down town. It was well filled and a lively interest was manifested in the excellent sermon delivered by a chaplain. He invited those anxious for their souls to come forward. About a dozen presented themselves. Left 3 p.m. toward Smithfield."



SHERMAN'S HEADQUARTERS AT 214 S. CENTER STREET THE RICHARD WASHINGTON HOME

From the diaries of Union Soldiers in Goldsboro during Sherman's occupation in the spring of 1865, it is known that many of them attended church services, E.J. Cleveland, of the New Jersey Volunteers wrote:

"This morning I attended the Episcopal Church. In the congregation were about twenty ladies, some of them were very good looking, and half a dozen civilians. The remainder were soldiers of all ranks and grades who crowded the church. Major General Howard, commander of the 17th was present. The service was well conducted by the minister. But he made an intentional omission. He left out the prayer for the President of the United States."

Chaplain Hight of the Union army felt that a moral reformation took place among the soldiers at Goldsboro and was encouraged at the large number of men converted to different religious faiths while here. However, some of the soldiers got into trouble for their misdeeds. The most serious one was the case of Private James Preble of the 12th New York Cavalry who was accused and convicted of rape. A military execution was ordered for March 31. A graphic account of this gruesome spectacle was told by the correspondent of the New York Tribune.

"The division arrived on the ground at precisely one o'clock, and was formed in two ranks on three sides of a square, the rear ranks ten paces in rare of the front rank, which came to an about face when the unfortunate condemned one was paraded through the ranks.

"At about twenty minutes to three o'clock, the procession which attended the unfortunate man who was soon to be summarily summoned into the presence of his Maker, made its appearance in the following order: A detachment of the One Hundred and Thirty second New York and Seventeenth Massachusetts Volunteers, under command of Captain Keenan, Acting Provost Marshal, four men carrying a coffin, an ambulance containing the condemned man and his two spiritual advisers, the Reverend H.M. Bacon, Chaplain of the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts. Upon arriving on the ground the unfortunate man was taken from the ambulance and escorted in mournful procession with Drum Crops playing the dead march through the ranks forming the three sides of the square.

"James Preble did not appear to be more than twenty years of age, and about six feet in height; his appearance in no way gave indication of the brutality

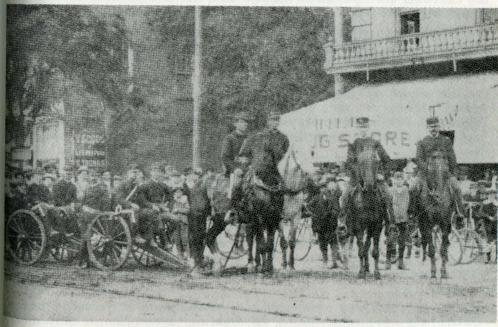
which would be naturally supposed to characterize the appearance of one proved to have been quilty of so heinous an offense. He marched with a remarkably steady step all the way round the square, and but seldom raised his eyes from the ground.

"In the center of the space in the open side of the square, Preble's grave was dug and on arriving at it, after marching around the square, the procession halted, and the proceedings and sentence of his court-martial, together with the order for his execution, was read by the Provost Marshal, after which he knelt down by his coffin, with the Chaplain in attendance, and prayed for about five minutes, when his eyes were bandaged with a white handkerchief, and the firing party, consisting of twelve men from the One Hundred and Thirty-second New York and Seventeenth Pennsylvania were formed in line about twelve paces in front of him.

"At precisely five minutes past three the order to 'make ready, aim, and fire,' was delivered in a clear and audible tone by the Acting Provost Marshal, and the unfortunate man fell down dead pierced with four balls, one through the neck and three through the breast. He was immediately examined by the Provost Marshal and the surgeon in attendance and pronounced dead.

"The whole division was then marched past the corpse, which was placed on top of the coffin, by columns of companies, and filed back to their quarters. This will doubtless prove, as it is intended it should, a warning to evil disposed and reckless men, and they will know acts of barbarity will not be tolerated in an army whose purpose is to restore law and order."

No further accounts of soldiers' executions appeared in the Newspapers.



The last unit of the Goldsboro Rifles before losing their title and becoming a part of North Carolina National Guard.

GOLDSBORO DURING CIVIL WAR IS RECALLED

By: F.L. Castex, Sr.

(This was written in 1934 by Goldsboro businessman F. L. Castex, Jr. who was then 82. So his recollections were of a child nine to thirteen years old).

I have been asked a great many times to give my recollections of events that took place in and around Goldsboro, North Carolina during the war of 1861 to 1865.

A few weeks after war was declared, the military company from New Bern came up here to join the Goldsboro Rifles on their way to the front. They had a cannon mounted on a flat car and fired salutes as they came into town. In our brass band was a drummer boy not over twelve years of age named Jim Carter, who was the envy of all the boys. He went through the entire war.

On the porch of the old Gregory Hotel, Mr. George Strong made a speech to the crowd and said that he would guarantee to wipe up all the bloodshed in the war with his pocket handkerchief. A few months laters, we heard that General Burnside had captured Roanoke Island and would attack New Bern.

Then every train came in loaded with refugees making for all points in the state. General Burnside captured New Bern and Fort Macon in March 1862. After the fight at New Bern, the Confederate troops fell back to Kinston and held it until the end of the war. The only fight we ever had within twenty miles of Goldsboro was when General Foster in December 1862 made his raid from New Bern to burn the railroad bridge over Neuse River three miles south of town. He was met by General Clingman with a small army of men. The fight continued all day but Foster accomplished his mission. That was to burn the bridge and tear up the railroad for several miles.

I shall never forget the scare I got that day I went down to the railroad track to about where Borden's Brick Plant is now to see what was going on. At that time, both sides of the railroad was a forest. I was standing watching the smoke as it rolled across the track from the gunfire, which sounded like a reed marsh on fire. Interspersed with the roar of cannons - a stray shell from the Yankee battery struck a large tree not far from where I was standing and exploded. I thought the whole Yankee army had opened fire on me. When I got back to town, I did not have brass enough to tell what had happened.

The next day after the fight, Sam Royall, several others and I went over on the battlefield. There were no dead visible but a great many dead horses. I presume they carried the dead back with them. We went over to the David Everett old home which the Yankees used as a hospital. It was a large two-story eight room house. The floors in each room were covered with blood. The stair steps were tracked with blood. At the back door they had dug a hole and filled it with arms, hands, legs, feet, etc. and they had also dug out the floor in the smokehouse and filled that with all parts of the human body and then covered it up with about an inch of dirt.

The Confederates had two lines of breatworks, one near the railroad bridge another about half way between the railroad and the country covered bridge. These are the only breastworks that the Confederates ever built near Goldsboro.

There were never any Confederate soldiers that camped near Goldsboro. They were needed on the firing line. General Baker made headquarters in Richard Atkinson's house for a few days. H.P. Dortch, Sr. was on his staff.

At that time, the Atkinson home was the showplace of the town. There were two large gray hounds at each end of the steps and a large lion in a circle between the steps and the iron gate. W.S. Royall, father of George Royall, had charge of the commissary for the Confederate Army to gather supplies of all kinds of feed our soldiers.

In 1865 General Schofield, who had been with General Sherman in Tennessee, was ordered to eastern North Carolina with his corps. They landed by transport in New Bern. They marched to reinforce Sherman who was on his way to capture Raleigh. General Scofield had no opposition in his march to Goldsboro as General Johnston had ordered every available soldier in eastern Carolina to join him in his last stand against General Sherman, which took place at Bentonville.

When we heard the Yankees were coming, we went to the upper floor of the old Gregory Hotel and saw the head of General Scofield's army as it passed Creech's store over in Waretown coming into Goldsboro. In a short while they had covered every available space in and around town. That night they circled the entire town with a line of breastworks and camped inside these works for General Scofield knew that General Johnston with his army was in the section. Scofield's army crossed the Neuse River at Whitehall, now Seven Springs, and came into Goldsboro over the old stage road near Bissell's Mill.

There were only two roads then to the east, one north of the railroad via Millers and the one by Creech's store via Bissell's Mill. The road to Adams store was open about twenty-five years after the war, later made #10 highway. The breastworks at the golf course was part of the lines Scofield's army made around town. A few days after the battle of Bentonville between Johnston and Sherman, General Sherman with his army crossed the covered bridge over Neuse River south of here and came into Goldsboro through old Waynesborough and what is now little Washington.

General Scofield having made headquarters in E.B. Bordon's residence - that was the only house in the section - ordered a battery of artillery placed on the brow of the hill where now stands the residence of Henry and Sol Weil and Mrs. Aronld Bordon and fired salutes to General Sherman as he marched in. I was attracted by the gunfire and went to see what was happening. I saw General Sherman ride up with his staff to the Bordon house. I saw General Sherman dismount and walk in and was met on the front porch by General Scofield and both entered the house together.

Later General Sherman made headquarters at the old Richard Washington home, later known as Doctor Jones' home on West Center Street. When Scofield heard that Sherman and his army were coming to Goldsboro, he issued an order that every citizen who wished a guard to protect their homes could have one by applying to the Provost Marshal's office which was in Dr. John Davis' home, now occupied by the Elks Lodge.

That order of Scofield's saved the town from being plundered by the gang of thieves that followed Sherman on his march to the sea. It took over a day for

the caravan of thieves and burners to pass a given point. There were fine carriages loaded with plunder, buggies, carts, all sorts of conveyances loaded with featherbeds, quilts, chickens, hogs, turkeys, etc. Women with babies and children whose homes had been destroyed, followed into town for protection. It is impossible to describe this picture. This gang that followed in the wake of this army did no fighting as there was not one out of a hundred that carried a gun.

After the caravan went into camp out beyond where the fair grounds are now, they had nothing to feed their horses and mules; so they strayed all over the country dying from starvation. There were dead horses lying all over the town, the streets were full of them. They would throw a little dirt over them but not enough to keep down the odor. They had to do something so they issued orders for the cavalry squadrons to round up all stray horses and mules, drive them down to the Neuse River at old Waynesborough, force them into the river while a regiment of soldiers shot them from the banks. They almost dammed up the river. A great many got by and went into the low grounds of the river. These horses were taken up by the farmers on the south side of the river after the war.

There was quite a contrast between the two armies. General Schofield had his men under complete military control, no stragglers or burners. The only depredation I saw or heard of was that they destroyed fences and outhouses to make fires to cook with. General Sherman permitted all kinds of depredations and allowed an army of stragglers, thieves, and burners to follow in his wake which carried out his boast that "A crow would starve to death flying over his trail, 'That war was hell.'"

On General Scofield's march from New Bern, one of his soldiers committed rape on a white woman in the White Hall (Seven Springs section). He was arrested - court martialed, and ordered shot. I witnessed the shooting. They took him from the jail, placed him in an ambulance with a chaplain, an officer of the day. His box or coffin was in another ambulance which preceded him, brass band in front. The firing squad and his regiment followed. They marched out where the city waterworks are now located, placed the box beside the grave. After the chaplain read the Bible and prayer, they seated the man upon his box blindfolded, pinned a white piece of paper on his left breast, the firing squad having taken their place about thirty paces away, the officer of the day gave the order that sent his soul into eternity. Then they placed the body upon his box and marched the regiment by so that they could see the man. There were twenty-four men in the firing squad, four Indians; twelve guns loaded with balls and twelve loaded with blanks.

We lived at that time on the corner opposite where the Jewish Synagogue now stands. At that time there was not a house from the Presbyterian Church north; only two houses beyond where we lived. They were the Clogg home, and the Waters (John Grantham) home. Only two houses on George St., E.B. Bordon and John Everett now Mrs. Thomas Holmes. The army camped on all the vacant space, all in our garden.

I remember very well when the General told my Mother he wanted the front part of our house and sent his soldiers in and moved us into the dining room Now Mother and I were not alone. He proved to be a gentleman and did us several favors. We southern people had a hard time during the war. We used all kinds of substitutes for coffee. Flour at five hundred dollars a barrel, meat ten

dollars a pound, etc. so we had very little to eat on hand and not a cent that we could spend of our Confederate money as our Confederate money was no good after the Yankees came in.

Peddling Cakes

I remember the first ten cent paper money I ever saw. They called that paper money shin plasters. I had a box of plug tobacco which I cut up in small pieces and peddled in their camps. The first piece I sold to the soldiers gave me one of those ten cent shin plasters and I refused to take it until an officer told me it was good money.

When a big four-horse army wagon drove into our yard loaded with supplies for the General, he gave my Mother a lot of groceries and she made cakes and I peddled them. I got money enough ahead to go to New Bern. In about four days after the army got in here, they had the trains coming in from New Bern bringing in supplies, etc. I asked the General if he would not get me a pass to New Bern and return one, which he did. I went down in a box car, bought me some oranges, lemons, tobacco, cigars, candy and had them put on a flat car. The train got into Goldsboro before day and I sat on those boxes all night. Next morning I got some help to take them home.

I took three or four planks off our smokehouse and made me a stand on the corner where the George Crabtree house is now and started in business for myself selling lemonade, cakes, and the like. We had a guard both night and day in front of our house and they had instructions not to let anyone molest my stand. I moved my stock in the house at night.



F. L. Castex, Sr. first Gentleman to the left with local bells of the day before the Old Store on Center Street.

FAIRCLOTH SERVED AS NORTH CAROLINA COURT CHIEF-JUSTICE

By: Charles P. Gaylor, III

The Honorable William Turner Faircloth has been claimed by Wayne County as one of its most eminent men. He was born in Edgecombe County on January 8, 1829 at a site known as Otter Creek, to William and Susan Edwards Faircloth.

William Turner was their first born and four more would follow him. They were an agricultural family, having come to Edgecombe County from the eastern shores of Maryland and Virginia and before that from England.

Faircloth's educational background indicates that he attended the common schools as a child and academy and preparatory schools as an adolescent and ultimately he attended Wake Forest College in June 1850.

While in college, he taught school, helping to defray some of the high educational costs. In 1854, he graduated at the head of his class and entered Chief-Justice Pearson's law school at Richmond Hill, N. C. Two years later, on January 1, 1856, Faircloth was licensed to practice law in the State Courts.

William Turner located in Snow Hill and rapidly entered politics. Within a few weeks, he was elected solicitor of the County Court. Once he discharged his college and law school debts, Faircloth moved to Goldsboro and from May 1856 until his death called Goldsboro his home.

In terms of political theory, William Turner Faircloth was a Henry Clay Whig. Being such, he was generally considered to be an outsider in Wayne County politics. In addition, he opposed the secession of North Carolina, thus aligning himself against the then ruling elite.

Even though his politics were not consistent with his actions, Mr. Faircloth volunteered as a private in Company C, Second North Carolina state troops, commanded by Col. C.C. Tew and was on duty in northern Virginia until its surrender at Appomattox in April of 1865. Faircloth retired with the rank of Captain of Cavalry.

Captain Faircloth returned to Wayne County and continued with his practice and real estate specualtion which he had commenced prior to the Civil War. In the Fall of that year, Captain Faircloth was elected as a delegate to the Provisional State Convention and he also represented Wayne County in the first legislature after the War.

During his term in the legislature which had convened on November 27, 1865, he was elected solicitor of the Third Judicial District of North Carolina and Captain Faircloth remained in that position until he was displaced during the reconstruction of the State in 1868.

At the State Convention in Raleigh in 1865, Republican Representative Faircloth represented the new ideas of the South. The Bourbon Democrats elected and sent Colonel John Thomas Kennedy to represent the old clique.

Representative Kennedy was horrified at the Reconstructionist ideas that pervaded the Convention and in disgust, Kennedy resigned his seat and returned to Wayne County.

As a result, Faircloth was taken into the Republican Clique headed by Governor W.W. Holden, who was the head of the Republican Reconstructionists. Subsequently, W.W. Holden was turned out of office for his misconduct.

On Janauary 10, 1867, the 38-year-old Faircloth married Evelyn Wooten, the eldest daughter of the late Council Wooten of Mosely Hall, (now LaGrange). They were married for 32 years until Justice Faircloth's death in 1900.

At about 1868, then Representative William T. Faircloth purchased a one quarter acre lot from Diana Green and others on Walnut St., close to the offices of W.T. Dortch on old Lawyer's Row which was situated on the north side of Walnut St. across from the Courthouse square. The office was built on that site and was of Greek Revival style which sat at the head of what is now Ormond Avenue on the present site of Paramount Cleaners. Faircloth's first partner was F. M. Simmons, later Senator from New Bern. Later his partner was William R. Allen, who became a Supreme Court Justice.



Office of Judge Faircloth in 1868. Formerly on Walnut Street

The office remained at the Walnut St. site until 1900 when it was converted to rental housing and moved to Charles St. There it remained until 1961 when it was moved to the rear of the Wayne Argicultural Center at 200 S. George St. It is now located at 207 E. Spruce Street.

In 1875 Faircloth was once again sent to the State Constitutional Convention as a delegate from Wayne County. Shortly thereafter, he was appointed to the Post of Associate Justice of the North Carolina Supreme Court and remained there until his term of office expired in 1879.

In 1884, Mr. Faircloth campaigned throughout the state as the Republican nominee for lieutenant governor but was unsuccessful. He was also unsuccessful his bid for a return to the Supreme Court in 1888 as a Republican nominee.

Judge Faircloth also acquired the site of the old post office which was at the corner of John and Walnut streets. At present, that site is occupied by the Handley Building. The old post office was done away with in 1904.

The home where Judge and Evelyn Faircloth lived was known as Lot number 287 on a map of Goldsboro prepared in 1896 by R.H. Beaseley. It was located on George St., the present site lying between the old Allie Edgerton home (now Seymour's Funeral Home) and the Goodyear Tire Center. The home has been down for many years.



Judge Faircloth's home on 202 S. Carolina Street. Moved to present location in 1913 from George St. Builder unknown. Room on side a recent addition.

In December of 1900, Chief Justice William Turner Faircloth died at the age of 70 years. His will had also been written in December of 1900 and on the second day of January 1901, it was established before I. F. Ormond, Clerk of Wayne County Court, by E. B. Borden, Sr.

The handwriting of the Honorable W.T. Faircloth was attested to by E. B. Borden, Sr., F.A. Daniels and one C.B. Aycock. In his will, he mentions his family servants and leaves his gold watch and chain to his nephew Frank W. Faircloth.

He also mentions, "Meredith College", "The Trustee of the Thomasville Baptist Orphanage," "The Trustees of Wake Forest College," to whom he leaves his entire law library, "The First Missionary Baptist Church," "The Thomasville Baptist Orphanage of Thomasville, North Carolina." Others are also mentioned and then Justice Faircloth appoints his good friend E. B. Borden, Sr., to be the executor of his will. His wife, Evelyn E. Faircloth was also mentioned and she dissented from the will within the statutory period.

Footnote:

He was a trustee of the Baptist Orphanage, Wake Forest College and Meredith College at the time of his death.

Evelyn E. Faircloth lived only three years after her husband died. There was no one to carry on the W. T. Faircloth name as there were no children by the marriage. She left a paper listing her many heirs to be excuted by her brother Council Wooten of LaGrange and others.

In conclusion, it can be fairly stated that William Turner Faircloth was a man who saw his opportunity and grasped it. Not having been born to the planter gentry, he was not likely to benefit by it. But at the close of the Civil War and in the quagmire of Reconstruction, the traditional and aristocratic Bourbon Democrats found themselves outflanked by the new Reconstructionist - oriented Republican party.

Faircloth had little to gain by defending the planter gentry as he had never been a part of them. He was shrewd and calculating and under the wing of Republican Governor W.W. Holden, he did well.

After the impeachment trial of Governor Holden, it took Judge Faircloth fifteen years to regain his former position on the Supreme Court. Undoubtedly, this had something to do with Mr. Faircloth's close alignment with Holden in the early days of Reconstruction, however once the electorate allowed Judge Faircloth to return to the Supreme Court, he remained in that position which he had sought for so long until his death.



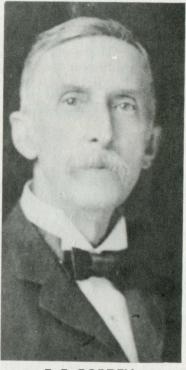
This office now restored by the Wayne County Historical Association, is located at 207 E. Spruce Street. Built by Judge W. T. Faircloth in 1868 served as law offices for Faircloth and Simmons [Senator F. W. Simmons] and also Faircloth and Allen [Supreme Court Justice William Reynold Allen].

E. B. BORDEN FOUNDED GOLDSBORO'S FIRST BANK

By: Bob Johnson

One of Wayne County's most prominent early citizens founded the first bank in Goldsboro which failed during the Depression, was reorganized and today thrives as a part of the Wachovia Bank and Trust Co. system.

E. B. Borden established the Bank of New Hanover, a branch of the Wilmington Bank of the same name, in 1870. It was originally located at 112 $\rm N$. Center St. next to the Candy Kitchen.



E. B. BORDEN

The Bordens had first settled in Wayne County in 1820. E. B. Borden's father, Arnold, came to North Carolina from Fall River, Massachusetts, reportedly to seek his fortune by growing cotton.

He settled in Waynesborough, Wayne County's first county seat on the Neuse River, and married Mariah Ann Brownrigg of Edgecombe County. He operated a store in Waynesborough and in time acquired a large plantation.

When Waynesborough was abandoned as a county seat, Arnold and his wife moved to Goldsboro where they opened a hotel in a grove of trees on the site of the present Goldsboro Drug Store at the corner of Walnut and Center streets.

After Arnold Borden's death, his wife continued to operate the hotel which later became a college for females.

In 1833, E. B. Borden and his associates acquired the New Hanover branch of the bank which reportedly had outgrown the mother bank.

It was later renamed the Bank of Wayne and was moved to a new building of brick and stone at the northeast corner of Walnut and James streets.

The new building was two stories high, but only the ground floor was occupied. It featured a dome shaped ceiling over the bank.

The bank gave up its state charter and was chartered nationally in 1915. The name was changed to Wayne National Bank. In 1922, construction was begun on a 10-story building on the site of the old bank.

The bank occupied the building - which is still the tallest in Goldsboro - in June of 1924.

E. B. Borden was president of the bank from its beginning until his death at 86 when he was succeeded by his son, F. K. Borden, Sr.

Depression forced the bank into receivership on December 27, 1931.

"It was the same story everywhere - fear on the part of depositors born of the Depression," recalled the late W.E. Stroud who rose from "runner" for the bank to cashier and vice president.

Stroud went to Washington as assistant chief of the Business Loans Corp. after the bank closed.

In the spring of 1932 after the receiver for Wayne National Bank declared a 40 percent dividend which later increased to 80 percent, the bank was reorganized, principally by depositors, and given the old name, Bank of Wayne.

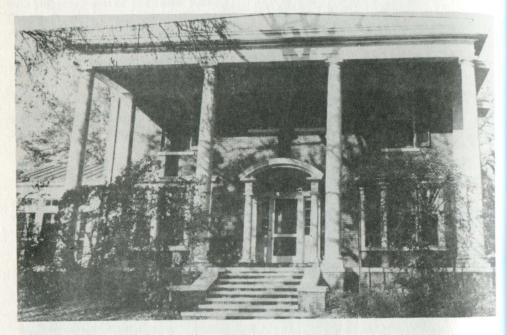
It remained the Bank of Wayne until merging with Wachovia.



View of Borden home at 111 S. George St. before portice was added, ca. [1920]

The Borden home still stands at 111 S. George Street. When Maj. Gen. John M. Schofield brought an advance guard of federal troops to Goldsboro near the end of the Civil War, he made the Borden home his headquarters.

The arrival of Schofield's troops preceded a rendezvous of Gen. William T. Sherman's forces before proceeding north to Petersburg, Virginia, to join Gen. Ulysses S. Grant against Gen. Robert E. Lee.



BORDEN HOME

The E. B. Borden home at 111 S. George St. was built in 1871. Miss Susan Borden, granddaughter of E. B. Borden, now resides in the home. She served for many years as librarian of the Wayne County Public Library.

Photo by Barton Preston

MOUNT OLIVE PROSPERED WITH PRODUCE

By: Bob Johnson

MOUNT OLIVE — This town in the southern end of Wayne County learned early in its history not to depend on a single product for its livelihood.

"It never was a town that had hard times," says longtime resident Mosely Davis. "Our town was always very progressive. And Mount Olive people never saw the time when they couldn't have a good time."



MT. OLIVE, CENTER STREET LOOKING NORTH

When a wet spell hit Wayne County in 1901 and practically wiped out the cotton crop, Mount Olive people didn't suffer too much because of their extensive produce crops.

From 1900 to 1905, the town was one of the largest strawberry markets in the world. It later became a big cucumber market and still is.

Other truck crops such as beans, Irish potatoes, and huckleberries have figured heavily in Mount Olive's economy. At one time, rice was one of its biggest commodities.

Little is known about Mount Olive's first 36 years as a municipality because most of the early records were destroyed by fire.

It existed as a village for many years prior to being chartered in 1870. The first commissioners were L.H. Pearsall, R.J. Southerland, J.C. Eason, W.F. Pollock, and Oliver Summerlin.

It was understood in those days that the commissioners would appoint one of their number as "town magistrate," a position which evolved to the office of mayor.

But William Broadhurst, who was not a commissioner, served as the first magistrate. D.M. McIntyre was another early magistrate and James R. Hatch served in the office for nine years.

McIntyre is credited with laying out Maplewood Cemetery. Land for Pollock St. was donated by Commissioner Pollock with the understanding that it would be wide enough for streetcar tracks should the need arise.

Pollock operated a tailor shop and most of his business before the Civil War came from making clothing for the slaves on the Benny Oliver plantation, four miles east of Mount Olive.

Other early Mount Olive businesses were operated by L.W. Kornegay and Oliver Summerlin. A bell at Summerlin's blacksmith shop daily tolled at the noon "dinner" hour.

The first hotel was operated by Mrs. Jennie Chestnut. R.J. Southerland later built a larger one.

Davis said Mount Olive once had a three-story hotel, but it burned down a couple of days before it was completed.

Education was stressed in Mount Olive's early years. Early teachers in its first school included Dick Millard, Jesse Albritton, Capt. W. S. Byrd, L. G. Graves, Nersus English, W. F. English and Miss Sulu Marable.

The small school was replaced by an "Academy" and a private high school was organized later. The high school teachers included W. J. Scroggs, Edward E. Britton, J.O. Carr, Jefferson Davis, James Smith and D.F. Nicholson.

A tax-supported school was operated simultaneously with the high school. Its teachers included Miss Lou Smith, Miss Salie Smith, Mrs. J. A. Archer, Miss Frankie Houston and Miss Roberta English.

Albert Sydney Grady, Mount Olive's first lawyer who served as mayor from 1907 to 1909, is credited with being the prime mover in organizing Mount Olive's graded school system.

Also during Grady's administration, the town acquired the plant of Mount Olive Light and Power Co., a private firm which furnished the town's electricity, and approved bonds for a waterworks and a municipal building.

Other municipal highlights include approval of bonds for water system expansion and fire protection under Mayor G. F. Herring in 1911 and street paving under Mayor S.J. Roberts in 1924.

A garbage collection system was established, ditches inside the town limits were tiled and WPA assistance was used to expand the cemetery during the administration of Mayor Matthew Hatcher.

The Methodists organized the first church in Mount Olive in a small frame building moved from Everettsville, 12 miles north of the town, to a location on Pollock St. Rev. Dr. John R. Brooks was the first Methodist pastor.

The Presbyterians followed, meeting in their early years in the same sanctuary. Their first pastor was Dr. B. E. Marable. Baptists organized next with Rev. J. N. Stallings as their first pastor.

Early Mount Olive doctors - the town had as many as nine during a smallpox epidemic in 1901 or 1902 - included James Roberts, S.B. Flowers, D.E. Smith, I.W. Faison, Julius Faison, M.M. Tatum and W.C. Steele.

Dr. Steele, incidentally, was the first person in Mount Olive to own an automobile. The Steele Library and Community Building was dedicated to his memory in 1935.

John Smith, son of Dr. Smith, operated an early Mount Olive drug store.

Early Mount Olive dentists included Doctors D. Arrington, Daniels and Boyette.

A race track complete with betting was a major source of entertainment for early Mount Olive residents. It also featured jousting tournaments in which riders would catch suspended rings with lances.

The "King of the Tournament," the rider who caught the most rings, had the honor of crowning the "Queen of the Tournament," usually the prettiest girl in town.

Baseball was another favorite source of amusement in early Mount Olive.

First National Bank, later the Bank of Mount Olive, was established in 1897 with Walter E. Borden of Goldsboro as its president. The Mount Olive Telegram was the town's first newspaper, followed by the Mount Olive Advertiser and the Mount Olive Tribune which is still being published.

Mount Olive's strawberry industry began when J. C. Westbrook came from Guilford County. He was the first large grower and that led to the establishment of the brokerage business.

W. F. English was a pioneer food and produce broker as early as 1895.

M. T. Breazeale, for which Breazeale Avenue is named, came to Mount Olive to buy rice and stayed to be president of the Bank of Mount Olive and serve as mayor. Mount Olive was a big rice market in the 19th century.

Davis says Mount Olive's production at the turn of the century required that ice had to start being stored in the fall in order to ice produce in freight cars in the spring.

Enterprise Lumber Co. was another early Mount Olive business which manufactured mantles and pillars. At one time, Mount Olive boasted a business which made corn liquor. The still was licensed by the federal government.

Mount Olive Pickle Co. was organized in 1926 as a community project by the Chamber of Commerce. The company is still owned by approximately 150 citizens, most of whom are natives of Mount Olive.

Today, the Mount Olive Pickle Co. has an annual payroll in excess of \$1 million and packs more than 120 million jars of pickles a year.

RECORDS REVEAL SIMPLER LIFE HERE 100 YEARS AGO

By: Eleanor B. Powell

Many civic problems of the town of Goldsboro between 1871-1876 are revealed in the minutes and ordinances of the town board.

Records indicate a simpler way of life from that of 1976, at the same time showing that some of the problems have not disappeared but have been compounded.

Speeding in 1873 involved the riding or driving of horses, not at an MPH figure, but "at a rate of speed which shall be considered by the officers of the town dangerous to other persons." The fine was set at \$10. "The riding, leading, or driving any animal or vehicle, or the rolling of any wheelbarrow, bread or cake cart, or velocipede upon the sidewalks" brought a fine of \$5. The only reference to a parking problem was that the only person permitted to hitch animals to trees or fences on the streets was a physician in discharge of his professional duty.

The town cart removed "all filth and accumulations of trash" from in front of residences and businesses each Saturday. The Board of Commissioners had the authority to clean up the property of any persons neglecting to keep their premises clean and to charge the owners for the cost. Goats and hogs caught running at large were impounded for ten days and unless redeemed were sold for the benefit of the town - "sow and pigs to count as one." Horses and mules caught running at large were placed in the Town Stables and the owner fined two dollars plus the cost of feed. Flocks of geese congregating around the town pump were a recurring nuisance.

It was ordained that "no game of chance for any consideration within the town limits, nor game of marbles or pitching of weights upon the streets or sidewalks shall be allowed and any person convicted of violation of the ordinance shall be fined not more than ten or less than one dollar."

Persons convicted of keeping a disorderly house were fined \$25 and "The occupant of any disorderly house or house of ill fame who shall refuse to open the doors thereof upon demand of any officer of the law, or member of the police force shall forfeit \$10 for each offense."

Riotous or disorderly conduct of any kind within the town limits was an offense and "resistance of the police while in the discharge of their duties, by force words or threats or any attempt to incite others to resistance shall be punishable by a fine not to exceed \$50."

A vague but all-inclusive ordinance took care of all bums and suspicious people. "That suspicious persons found at any time within the town shall be arrested and brought before the mayor. That all vagrants within the town shall be arrested by the police and brought before the mayor."

Anyone who buried a body in the public burying ground without having made the proper application for interment was not only subject to fine "but shall be compelled to remove the body."

The Town Hall at Center and Market streets had space beneath known as the Market Place. The stalls were rented on an annual basis to vendors of fruits,

vegetables, and fish. Huckstering of fish was not allowed at any other location in the town, and fruit and vegetables only between John and Center. Fines were placed on anyone selling damaged provisions.

Anyone desiring to sell liquor had to get a permit from the town commissioners; the annual tax of \$30 was not equaled by any other assessment except that for circus exhibitions. No one except druggists could sell spirituous liquors on the Sabbath. Monthly fees were paid by hotel keeper, drinking saloon proprietors, "eating saloon, oyster saloon or cook shop" keepers, druggists, resident dentists, itinerant dentists, soda water vendors, lawyers "whose income is less than \$1,000." "lawyers whose income in more than \$1,000." fishseller, butchers, barber shop owners, horse and mule drivers, lightning rod agents, peddlers, itinerant organ grinders, theatrical companies, ministrels, and drivers of one and two-horse drays. The sales tax was one-third of one per cent.

The town hall was frequently rented out to visiting professional groups - "stage players, sleight-of-hand performers, rope dancers, tumblers, wire-dancers, or anyone exhibiting artifical curiosities." Sometimes visiting performers were allowed to give an extra exhibition in order to raise money to get out of town.

Local groups also rented the hall. The Goldsboro Roller Skating Association was given the use of it for \$3 a week if the windows, seats, lamps, scenery were kept in repair. They were to furnish their own lights and could not use the hall when it interfered with the business of the mayor and commissioners "or by other parties who will rent at a higher rate." Sometimes the accommodations were offered free "if used exclusively by the ladies."

Salaries were low. The mayor was paid \$33.33 a month. Lemuel Clark in 1872 was paid \$3.85 for five days' labor with the town cart. Ned Smith, the street lamplighter, got \$10 a month for his nightly duties. However, he supplemented this income cooking for the prisoners. At this time a pound of meat and a pound of meal were allowed for each prisoner in the Guardhouse, and he was paid fifteen cents for cooking each prisoner's rations.

It cost two to three dollars to make a coffin and one dollar to have a grave dug; consequently, not more than four dollars was allowed by the town board to bury paupers.

In May, 1874, Isaac F. Dortch was elected Town Attorney on the condition that he accept the office in payment of his town taxes.

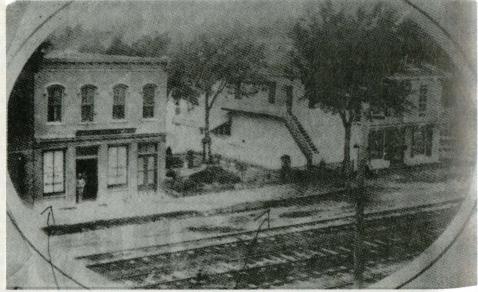
This was a period of hard times for the townspeople, and many of the offices were held by carpetbaggers who stayed a short time before moving on. Consequently, there was a frequent turnover in officeholders; sometimes there would be three different mayors during one year. Frequent complaints were made about the policemen. William Freeman in July 27 was arrested for public drunkenness; two months later, he was appointed temporary Chief of Police. At the same time Policeman Hicks was charged with assault and battery. In January of 1877 Policeman George W. Johnson was murdered. Apparently July 4th was a riotous holiday because each year extra policeman were hired for the occasion and citizens were warned not to set off any firecrackers or firearms.

The railroad tracks ran down the middle of Center Street. An ordinance was passed. "The wanton and idle practice of jumping on and obstructing the steps and platforms of railway cars, whether in motion or at rest shall subject the

offender to a penalty of not less than fifty cents for each offense." At the same time no persons were allowed to solicit the patronage of the traveling public for handling the baggage except authorized porters.

There were apparently few welfare responsibilities of the town except for a very occasional doling out of five dollars to a poor widow.

The most interesting tidbits during these years probably lie buried beneath the many statements that someone either resigned or that their "services were dispensed with." By tradition, it is known that much friction and unrest existed.



Westside of Center Street North, 1860. Showing Bank of New Hanover, our first bank. The building to the right was used as the 2nd location of Goldsboro Hospital, only the second floor was used at that time.

BROGDEN: FIRST GOVERNOR FROM WAYNE

By: Bob Johnson

Curtis Hooks Brogden arose early on the morning of July 4, 1838. The young militia captain had a lot of plowing to do before riding 10 miles to attend a muster at Waynesborough.

That day was to begin a record of public service in both major political parties for Brogden that has been equaled by few, if any, other Tar Heels.

After mustering at the Wayne County Courthouse for three hours, Brogden and other young officers attended a rally to hear speeches by candidates for state office.

It was a new experience for Brogden and it must have touched a responsive chord within him for he stood up and announced that day that he would be a candidate for the House of Representative of the North Carolina General Assembly.

He was elected by the largest majority of any Wayne County candidate for office and was launched on a 40-year political career in which he rose to the offices of governor and congressman.

Brogden, born December 6, 1816 to Scotch-English and Irish parents, was noted for his industry and studiousness as a youngster and for his eloquence and integrity in public life.

John H. Wheeler, in his Wheelers Reminiscences and Memoirs of North Carolina, described young Brogden's life as follows:

"He worked every summer to make a support, and in the winter after the crops were stored away, attended school, but whether in the field or at home, he never neglected his books."

While in the State House - its youngest member when he was first elected - he became known as "The Eloquent Plowboy of Wayne."

Wheeler recorded that "On a notable occasion Hon. Kenneth Rayner undertook to measure swords with him, thinking to disarm him with ease, but he came to shear and got shorn himself."

Brogden was admitted to the bar in 1845, though he never engaged in the private practice of law. He did, however, serve as justice of the Wayne County court for many years.

Brogden was elected to the House for 10 consecutive terms during which he served as finance chairman and speaker. In 1852, he successfully ran for the North Carolina Senate. He served one term and then was elected state comptroller in which office he served for 10 years.

During his early terms of office, Brogden was a Jacksonian Democrat. But state political tides were changing during the years of the Civil War.

In 1868, he switched to the Republican Party and was named to preside over North Carolina presidential electors. He cast the states vote for the ticket led by Ulysses S. Grant, who became the 18th president of the United States.

But Brogden always opposed that method of electing a president. Later, as a U.S. congressman, he was to lead advocates for election of the president and vice president by a direct vote of the people.

Also in 1863, Brogden was again elected to the State Senate. After serving two terms, he ran for and was elected lieutenant governor by 2,000 votes in 1872.

Gov. Tod R. Caldwell died in 1874 and Brogden became governor.

After taking office, Brogden pledged his support to education, urging that free public schools be established and supported in every county and town.

He approved the purchase of the Western North Carolina Railroad by the North Carolina Railroad and the opening of the western part of the state, linking it with commerce flowing into the Mississippi Valley region.

Brogden also suggested that the state seek federal aid in improving port and harbor facilities at Wilmington and thought the state should give consideration to eliminating its serious indebtedness.

As governor, Brogden represented North Carolina at the centennial celebration in Philadelphia on July 4, 1876.

He served as a trustee of the University of North Carolina in 1869 and later from 1874 to 1877 by virtue of being governor. He was a prime mover in the development of the university following the Civil War.

After completing his term as governor, Brogden was elected in 1877 to the U.S. Congress. He retired to his Wayne County home at the end of his term in 1879.

But, he was not quite through with his political career. In 1887, there was a wave of dissatisfaction with the then reigning Democrats in North Carolina.

Like an old fire horse, Brogden heard the call to service and was elected to the State House.

Brogden, who never married, died in Goldsboro on January 5, 1901.

Here is Brogden's record of public office as recorded in the recently-published North Carolina Government 1585-1974:

1838-1851—State House

1852-1856-State Senate

1857-1867-State Comptroller

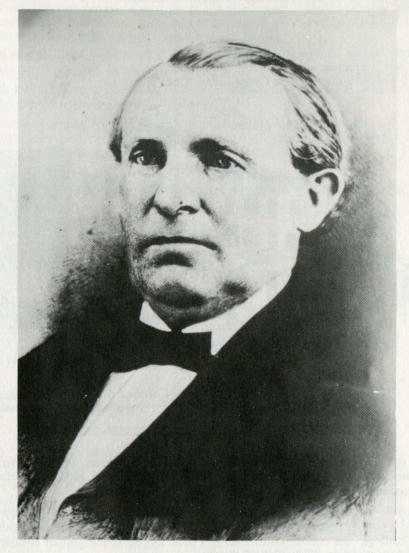
1868-1872 - State Senate

1873-1874—Lt. Governor

1874-1877 — Governor

1877-1879-U.S. Congress

1887- —State House

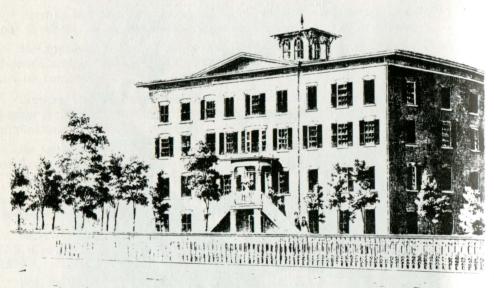


CURTIS HOOKS BROGDEN
First Governor of Wayne County
1874-1877 - Governor
1838-1901

WAYNE FEMALE COLLEGE

By: Charles S. Norwood

Wayne Female College of Goldsboro existed from 1854 to 1862. It was closed due to the outbreak of the Civil War and the need for its five-year-old, four-story brick building for a Confederate Army Hospital.



From North Carolina Collection at Chapel Hill

GOLDSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE 1868 - 1881

As the war ended with its last major battle less than 15 miles west of Goldsboro, the college hospital overnight became a Federal Hospital caring for the wounded of the battle of Bentonville.

In 1868, the college building was returned to its owners and permitted to resume its courses. Re-opening in the fall of 1868 under the name of Goldsboro Female College, the college continued in operation until 1881 when it became a part of the new State Public School System.

When Goldsboro was first conceived, a deal between Arnold Borden and Col. Mathew Goldsborough called for the building of a hotel by Borden and a railroad station and stopover by the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, all on Borden land.

The hotel was located on the west side of Center Street almost directly behind what is now the Center Theatre.

The station was located directly in front of the hotel and in the very center of the street. In fact, the shed of the station covered the tracks so the train passed through the station.

Soon after Arnold Borden's death in 1846, his widow operated the hotel for several years before renting a portion of it to Reverend J. H. Brent who, with his daughter, Miss Sallie Brent, and Miss Olivia Wright, started a boarding school for girls who came from several surrounding counties.

This was the beginning of Wayne Female College in 1854.

In 1857 the Borden Hotel was sold to a stock company and a movement was made to build a school. Stock was subscribed quickly and sufficient amount was raised to complete the building in one year.

Those subscribing were William K. Lane, president of the company, S. Milton Frost, secretary and principal, William T. Dortch, John A. Green, Dr. S. A. Andrews, E. B. Borden, Richard Washington, W.S.G. Andrews.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.
Wagne Female College.
DETS IS CO DESCUENT, That Milliam & Corloh is
entitle to Fine Shares of One Hundred Dollars each of
the Capital Stock of the WAYNE FEMALE COLLEGE COMPANY,
transfruith only on the Books of said Company, in person, or by
Attorney, duly authorize, on the somender of this ONEMMINEO APPE. Witness the Signatures of the President and Secretary of the said Company at Goldsboro'.
SEAL IMPRINT day of well day 1858.
and Science S., 1. Forst Scretary. Just Mand President.
PRINTED AT THE "SPIN DOOR AND JUD OF" W. S. S. M. S. M. COLDSBORD".

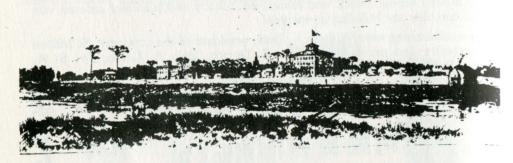
CHARTER STOCK CERTIFICATE OF WILLIAM T. DORTCH Xerox Copy of original owned by Wayne County Historical Society.

This was a pretentious square building with double outside stairway and bell-tower top. In its boarding school days, the study hall and dining room were on the ground floor, class rooms on third and fourth floors of the building. Four girls stayed in each room and every move was made by a bell.

Perhaps the earliest picture of Goldsboro in existence, a steel engraving Published in Leslie's Weekly about 1860, is a bird's eye view of Goldsboro from a high point on Park Avenue about where Lionel Weil's home stood and where the Garden Apartments now stand.

This school building represented the eastern boundary of the town in those days, and the loftiness of its four stories overshadowed the residences and stores south and west of it.

The Park Avenue section was a farm until near the close of the last century. This picture is filed in the Wayne County Public Library.



VIEW OF GOLDSBORO IN 1860 AS SEEN FROM PRESENT DAY PARK AVENUE LOOKING WEST.

The school enjoyed a large attendance under the direction of Reverend S. Milton Frost. Some of the teachers were Miss Nash from Pennsylvania, Miss Requa from New York, and Reverend Needham Bryan Cobb who taught Latin and Greek.

Reverend Frost set out the elm trees in the front yard that stand there today, one hundred and twenty years old.

At one time (it was during the hoop skirt period) the entire tin roof was blown off in a violent storm and Frost sent to New Bern for a huge sail cloth which was spread over the building until commencement was over. (Some thought it was a devine judgment being visited on the young ladies who persisted in this foolish style of dress.)

In the library is an invitation to a Goldsboro lawn party to be given at the School Grove by the ladies on Friday, June 30, 1882, at 8 p.m., indicating the Elm Grove was being enjoyed by all.

In 1861, the embroidery class under Miss Requa made a handsome silk Confederate flag with these inscriptions . . . "Goldsboro Rifles, Victory or Death" on one side, and "Presented by the Young Ladies of Wayne Female College, April, 1861" on the other side.

Miss Corinne Dortch, Mrs. Thomas Slocumb, and Mrs. Broadhurst were members of this embroidery class of 1861. Pictures of the flag may also be seen at the Wayne County library.

The Goldsboro Rifles was a volunteer company of infantry which won distinction in the Civil War. Captain J. B. Whitaker was commander of the Goldsboro Rifles at the outbreak of the War. He and his company were sent to Fort Macon which they held for one year.



GOLDSBORO RIFLES FLAG — In 1861 the embroidery class at Goldsboro Female College made a silk Confederate flag with the inscription, "Goldsboro Rifles, Victory or Death." The Goldsboro Rifles was a volunteer company of infantry which won distinction in the Civil War.

As the war progressed, all teaching was disrupted and the college closed in **1862**. Partitions were torn out and the school building turned into a hospital.

After the War in 1868, E. W. Adams re-opened the college under the name of "Goldsboro Female College."

In 1871, Reverend N. Z. Graves directed it; in 1874 it was the Goldsboro High School for boys and girls, under the directorship of Professor N. Fetter. The last teachers in charge before it was taken over for a grade school in 1881 were R. P. Troy and Mrs. V.S.M. Chapman, a local minister's wife.

Some of the pupils who attended the "college" were Annie Dortch Hill, Lela Reid Barrow, Molly Dewey Slocumb, the Whitehead twins, Hattie Dewey Thompson, Mary Borden Daniels, Annie Borden Lee, Annie Baker Barnes, Mary and Louisa Hill, Mary Arrington, Fannie Arrington Bond, Misses Strong, Coward, Street, Knight, Bailey, Carrington, Hamilton, Baldwin, Pelletier and Mrs. M. Rawls.

One of the teachers, Miss Virginia Robinson, married Willis Brogden. George Royall, as a young man, taught mathematics under Mrs. Chapman.

Early schools gave beginners a thorough foundation in the three "R's" - Reading, 'Riting, and 'Rithmetic. There was also Latin, drawing, English literature, astronomy, elocution, music, and embroidery for the older pupils.

PROGRAMME

PART FIRST.

By Misses BAILEY & KNIGHT.

CHORUS-"Leaf by Leaf the Roses Fall."

INSTRUMENTAL SOLO .- "Arbor Vitae Waltz."-Miss PELLETIER.

VOCAL DUETT-"Let Music and Song be our Past-time To-night. - Missos.

BAILEY & RNIGHT.

INSTRUMENTAL TRIO-Les Trois Graves."-Misses BORDEN. CARRING-TON and MEWEY.

VOCAL DUETT-"Music on the Waves"-Rigge M & A. DEWRY.

INSTRUMENTA! BOLO-"Lone Rock by the Son (with variations) Miss A. STRONG.

VOCAL SOLO -"Isn't it Really, Provoking," -Miss CARRINGTON.

INSTRUMEN'L DUETT-"Violet Redows."- Misses HAMILTON & BALDWIN.

VOCAL DUETT-"Courtship."-Missos CARBINGTON & DEWRY.

INSTRUMENTAL TRIO-"Bonnie Dunder,"-Misses COWARD, STREET and ROYAL.

CHORUS .- "Last Words of Stonewall Jackson.

INTERCHENTAL DEETE-Two Person. Comments to Consult of C

V)CAL DUETT - Depths of Ocean." - Misses HAMHLTON, DEWRY, STRONG and COWARD.

PART SECOND.

INSTRUMENTAL QUARTETTE- "Two Pianos. Wollenhaupt's Grand March de. Concert".--Misses DEWEY, STRUMG, COWARD and STRRET.

VoCAL CLASS-"Bird of the South."

INSTRUMENTAL SOLO-"Espoir du Cais -Miss COWARD.

WOCAL SOLO-"Good Bye at the Door. -Miss KNIGHT.

INSTRUMENTAL DUETT-Two Pianoa "Wandering Sprite.-Misses N & A. STRUMS.

VOCAL DIETT-"Music of the Birds."-Misses. BAILEY & KNIGHT.

Line of MKNEA " MECH. Then You'll Samewher Me."-(with variations.)

Clivitos-tuntar. "Let us Live With a Hope."-Miss STRONG.

'INSTRUMENTAL SOLO-"Carnival de Nouvelle Orleans. '-Miss BAILEY

VOUCAL DUETT-"Strictly Confidential,"-Misses CARRINGTON & DEWRY.

INSTRUMENTAL TRIO - "Welcome to String." - (Oosten.) Misses STREET, STRONG and DEWRY.

VOCAL DUETT-"Tuscan Maids." -- Misses BAILEY & DRWEY.

INSTITUMENTAL SOLO-"Harp Rollerne" (Krugor.) Miss KNIGHT.

GENERAL COOP NIGHT.

While the "college" put the finishing touches on education, there were perhaps a dozen small private schools for beginners and elementary pupils, some of them running only a few months and some for many years.

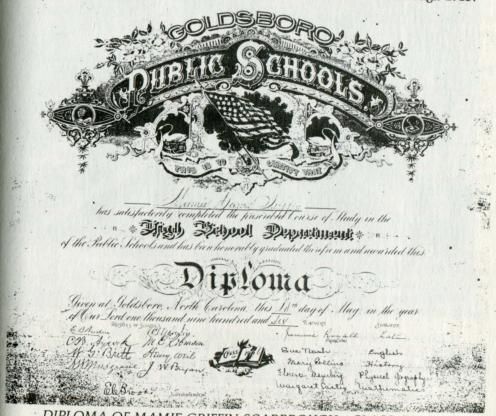
The best known of these were Mrs. J. B.Whitaker's and Miss Mary Carrow's schools.

In 1881, the building was used as the first Goldsboro Public School, created by a special act of the Legislature. Later in 1885, North Carolina Public School System was re-established on a firm basis, having been started in 1861 and destroyed by the War of 1861-1865.

Goldsboro was one of the first eight cities in the State to establish free public schools. Wayne Female College was one of the first colleges of higher education in the State.

The college building never had a name, and when it was used by the City School System in 1900, it became known as the Middle Building, since it stood between two smaller grammar school buildings which were erected in 1903.

Middle Building became the high school and the other two buildings housed elementary and graded classes. A recent search for pictures of each graduating class of the old Middle Building has revealed the classes of 1906 through 1915.*



DIPLOMA OF MAMIE GRIFFIN SCARBROUGH—CLASS OF 1906

^{*} These pictures on file in Local History Room, Wayne County Library.

The last class to graduate from the Middle Building was the class of 1915. The new high school building on the corner of William and Vine was completed that year.

The Middle Building continued to be used for junior high grades until 1927 when these grades were moved to the high school building on William and Vine and the high school moved out to its new building on Beech Street opposite Herman Park.

The College Building, having stood for seventy years, was declared obsolete and removed. During those 60 years, very little structural changes were made except during the war, when interior partitions were removed to make larger rooms.

On the exterior, the front entrance and portico were rebuilt and enlarged sometime at the turn of the century.



CLASS OF 1909 — This is a picture of the graduating class of 1909 of the old Middle Building of Goldsboro City schools, formerly Goldsboro Female College. The college was founded in 1854. In 1900 Goldsboro City schools began using the college facilities. The high school was called the Middle Building because it stood between two smaller grammar school buildings which were erected in 1903.

By: Arthur Fountain Smoot

Lewis Devereaux Giddens, son of David Giddens and Sophia Britt, was born on September 9, 1835 in Sampson County, near the present community of Giddensville. His grandfather, John Giddens, had moved to Wayne County near Mount Olive in 1770 from Maryland where he had been born in 1755. John had married Sarah Taylor, and they had six sons of which David, born in 1800, was the fifth.

Lewis D. Giddens came to Goldsboro in the late 1850s and started the jewelry business by buying out the interests of J. H. Crawford in 1859. The exact date is unknown, but an article in the February 5, 1909 Goldsboro Daily Argus, seems to indicate that February 5 might be the day. "The long established jewelry house of L. D. Giddens, the oldest continuous business in Goldsboro . . . is celebrating its Golden Anniversary, having been established just fifty years ago . . . has changed its name to L. D. Giddens & Son . . . Ross L. Giddens is becoming a partner with his father."

In his first year, the ground floor of 135 South Center Street housed two firms so when War broke out in 1861, Giddens asked his neighbor to look after his business and enlisted in Company E, 20th North Carolina Regiment. He served in this unit during the entire War Between the States until he surrendered with General Lee's Army at Appomatox on April 9, 1865.

The following month he returned to Goldsboro, and his business, bringing with him a diary for the year 1862-63, and a copy of the New York Glee Book, 1855. We quote "the Glee Book was captured at Carlisle, Pa. on June 28, 1863, by James L. Jones of Newberne, N. C. . . . and presented to Lewis Giddens by his friend Jas. Jones, Company R, 2nd N. C. Troop of the 8th of August 1863 at Orange Court House, Virginia."

On January 16, 1866, L. D. Giddens married Margaret Louisa Ireland, daughter of Samuel Ross Ireland and Eliza Newton Ireland, of Erin Plantation near Faison, N. C. Their first home was on the northwest corner of what is now Spruce and Slocumb streets. In January 1873, they moved to a four-room cottage at 209 South William Street, where all but the two eldest of their surviving children were born.

The surviving children were: Eliza Newton - 1867; Fannie Victoria - 1871; Lewis Devereaux, Jr. - 1873; James Franklin - 1875; Margaret Louisa - 1877; Ross Ira - 1878; Mary Emma - 1882; Josephine Ireland - 1884. Naturally the home soon had to be enlarged as the family grew, but thereafter changed very little until it was torn down 101 years later (in 1974) to make way for the county parking lot.

Even though the home was one of the oldest residences in Goldsboro, the well in the front yard was in existence long before the house, even before the founding of the village of Goldsborough. Before the county removed the well-house and covered the well, the brick work of the well was examined and found to be of the "Colonial Williamsburg" type.



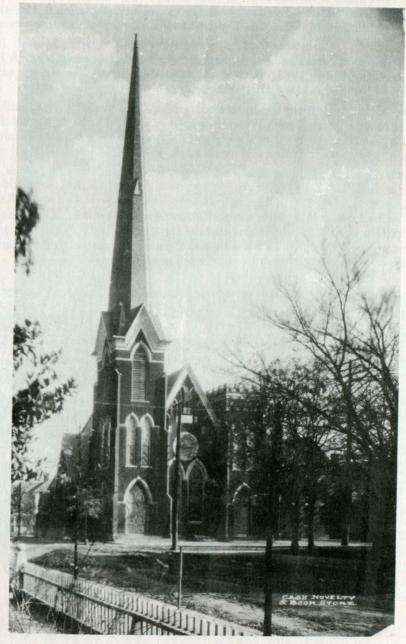
GIDDENS HOME IN 1881 at 207 SOUTH WILLIAM STREET

In an interview given to the News Argus about 1957, Mrs. M. L. Smoot, Sr., who lived all except 25 of her 95 years in that house, quoted her father.

"Before the time of railroads, the stage coaches running between New Bern and Raleigh stopped at the well so the horses and passengers could drink the cool water." Giddens, who had a desire to preserve history and historical artifacts (rare in his generation, and also unfortunately in many of the generations that followed in Goldsboro) had a well-house built to protect and draw attention to the well, consequently, it was a landmark in Goldsboro for 101 years. The two large magnolia trees still standing are also well over 100, but the palmetto palm has been there only 70 years.

Giddens, who had developed a keen interest in Cuba, went there in 1907 and brought the palmetto back with him in a clay pot. He planted this unusual tree near the well house to beautify and bring attention to the well that he considered an important landmark for Goldsboro and it is still standing there. Many of the other plants in the yard and gardens, including a rose raised by Mrs. Giddens who died in 1915, were moved to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Smoot, Jr., when the old house was sold by Miss Margaret Smoot in 1974.

The back gardens ran down to the back of the St. Paul Methodist Church lot. This union of land symbolizes well the union of family and Church. For five generations the family has been raised in, worked in, married in and buried from St. Paul. Lewis Giddens, Sr., was tenor of the church's first choir in the 1850s.



SAINT PAUL METHODIST CHURCH BUILT IN 1883.

Eliza's daughter, Mrs. Merele Weaver Rainey, of Fayetteville often speaks of carrying her grandmother's hymnal and Bible for her when they attended church and Missionary Society, of which Mrs. Giddens was a life member. Daughter Mary Emma was an active member of the choir until her death in 1949. Daughter Margaret worked with the beginners class until she was 92. Grandson Marvin Smoot, Jr., was Church Treasurer from 1950 until ill health made him resign in 1961. Granddaughter Margaret Dumas' husband, Orris, now serves on the Official Board.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Giddens worked to help build the present church building which was finished in 1883. Two of the stained glass windows in the sanctuary were given in their memory after their deaths.

One block away from the square containing the home and the church, is the store at 135 S. Center Street. When it opened in 1859, it contained a solid walnut Regulator clock (not new then), mahogany show case tables, a small felt-topped desk and a large safe. Today, 117 years later, all are still there.

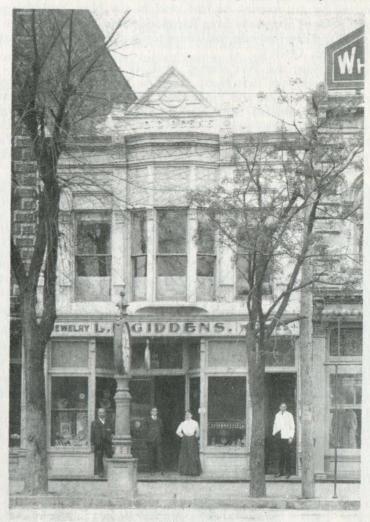
Lewis Giddens, Sr., was the pioneer watchmaker of North Carolina, having made the first watch in the state. He received the highest award for this at the Wilmington Fair in 1817, a medal, and a diploma at the State Fair in Raleigh in 1874. He had quite a talent for anything mechanical. Members of the family have been told by older friends of some of these things. He was remembered as one of the few people who could take a seasoned log and an axe and cut free-handed the large wooden screw needed for the mule-powered cotton presses.



An early picture of the Giddens clock which still stands on Center Street.

On Monday, June 18, 1877, the original street clock was erected. In its base was a container with a copy of Volume 1, issue #13, of the Goldsboro Mirror, published by Charles D. Whitakers. Also there was a list of those witnessing the occasion, they were: Thomas B. Hill, R. G. Powell, N. W. Musgrave, B. M. Privette, John S. Powell, W. P. Grainger, James Taylor, H. A. Powell, C. D. Whitaker, J. M. Powell, and L. D. Giddens. This was reported by Col. Joe Robinson when the clock was taken down for repairs in 1911.

This clock still stands in the same place facing the same way.



THE GIDDENS STORE IN 1900.

The three sons grew up helping their father in the business. After fundamental education in Goldsboro Schools and nearby academies, they were sent away for the specialized training needed in the business: Lewis, Jr. was graduated from Parson's Horological Institute, LaPorte, Ind.; Frank from Furgerson's College of

Optics in New York; and Ross from Waltham Horological School, Waltham, Mass. While at school, Ross made a rectangular watch "different from anything that had been made at that time." All three became excellent engravers. Lewis engraved the alphabet on the head of a straight pin. Frank was known for bird dogs and hunting scenes on shotguns.

In 1895, Cuba revolted against the Spanish government and the newspapers roused the people of the United States to demand intervention.

The people of Goldsboro were no different and in October, 1897, Giddens was so moved by an account he had read in the New York Journal of the "rescue" of a young Cuban lady from Recojides prison in Havana, that he sent to her a cut glass and silver powder jar whose top had been engraved with a prison

window by his son, Lewis Jr.

The Spanish-American War started April 19, 1898, and 1st Lt. Lewis D. Giddens, Jr. left with the first North Carolina Volunteers (the revived Co. B. Goldsboro Rifles) for Cuba and Puerto Rico. After the war Lewis married Eva Stanley. Those surviving are Sara, Mrs. Frank B. Daniels, and Margaret, Mrs. Orris Dumas, of Goldsboro and Eva Mae, Mrs. W. L. Joyner of Rocky Mount, N. C. Lewis, Jr. had a jewelry store in Wilson until the First World War. He was injured during this war and died in 1923. His younger son, Ralph was killed in action in the pacific area during World War II.



THE GIDDENS STORE IN 1885.

Ross Giddens remained at home in the family business and was made a partner shortly before his father died on November 1, 1909.

In 1911 the post of the old street clock started to show signs of deterioration so the clock was taken down for repairs. Ross found a heart pine log of the proper size, took it with the old post to a specialty shop in Richmond, to have an exact copy made.

The new post was installed with ceremonies similar to those when the clock was erected in 1877. In the mid-1930s, electric movements were attached to each side of the clock.

Mrs. L. D. Giddens, Sr. died February 15, 1915. A complete outfit of mourning clothes she had worn between 1909 and her death were donated to the historic costume section of the North Carolina Museum of History by her great grandson, Arthur Smoot, when he removed the family articles from the house after it had been sold by his aunt in January 1974.

At the death of his mother and partner, Ross Giddens became the owner of Giddens. In 1924 he remodeled the ground floor store front. All of the fixtures were removed from the body of the store and stored in a temporary shed in the backyard except for the two show cases and the big safe which were removed to Robinson's Drug Store where floor space had been rented "for the duration" so the business could carry on.

These fixtures in part consisted of six mahogany wall cases which had been hand-made in Baltimore, Md., and installed a few years earlier. The seventh wall case and two arches were made in Goldsboro by the Lewis Haines family to match the others before 1930.

The pressed metal ceiling and upper store from the 1880s remained unchanged, but large modern plate glass windows were installed with green tile bases below them and a large lead glass window with the Giddens' name inlaid in stained glass above.

At his death in 1931, Ross Giddens left the store to his sister, Mary Emma. She felt she was not able to carry on alone so she asked her nephew, Marvin L. Smoot, Jr., to come to Goldsboro to help and later to become her partner.

Margaret Giddens had married Dr. M. D. Smoot, son of Reverend James and Virginia Brittingham Smoot, on April 6, 1906. They had two children: Margaret Virginia and Marvin, Jr. Dr. Smoot had died in 1923 so when the partnership was formed in 1934, Mary Emma asked her sister, Margaret, to come back home to live with her.

Miss Mary Emma is remembered for the work she did in her church, the United Daughters of the Confederacy, and the Women's Club, all of which gave her great pleasure. Although she was at the store daily where she enjoyed seeing and talking with people, she also found time to sing in the choir and serve on the Official Board of St. Paul Church and work in the clubs.

The ladies of the Women's Club worked very hard on many projects to raise money to build the Club building (but that is a story in itself). Miss Mary Emma was a charter member, a past president and an ardent worker for the good of the club. She was quite active in the U.D.C. and served twice as president for

extended terms. She was also quite interested and active in helping to put on the Goldsoro Centennial Celebration in 1947.

The store came through the Depression without much change. There is a tale told, however, that there was a day when the only business was the delivery of a watch repair - total money 25 cents!!

Marvin Smoot married Elsie Fountain, daughter of Arthur Fountain and Maniza Weeks of Leggett, on June 20, 1934. They had three sons: Marvin L., III, Arthur Fountain and George Brittingham.

During the World War II years, inventories were very difficult to maintain. Some things were rationed, others were not made at all. Most factories had changed to War supplies - such as shell cases instead of baby cups. Shortage of manpower and transportation plaqued most suppliers.

Jewelry was subject to a 23 percent sales tax, but business continued as usual.

After having come unchanged through the various crises of the passing years, the store that was hailed by the <u>Daily News</u> in 1906 as "the oldest business house in the city - the Parlor Jewelry Store of L. D. Giddens" seemed doomed on February 10, 1948. During a violent ice and snow storm, fire next door burned Weil's to the ground. Giddens' double roof, however, was given credit not only for saving itself, but also Paramount Theatre, Robinson's Drug Store, and all buildings to the South. Of course, the store and its contents were badly smokedamaged, but it was only closed for one day.

Miss Mary Emma died on July 29, 1949 leaving the store to her nephew, Marvin Smoot, Jr.

The next unusual event was the gas explosion of 1954. Apparently, gas had seeped from the old city mains into the sewers of the old part of town and started exploding from the manhole back of 135 South Center Street. It exploded about every twenty minutes for several hours and caused the evacuation of the stores in that area.

The window panes and sashes were demolished on the back of the store, but there was little other damage. This was very minor compared to what happened in other parts of town before the old gas lines were flushed out with water.

Then came the Big Year - 1959 - the 100th Year! The show windows were remodeled again, a 44-foot extension was added for a stock room and outstanding events were planned for the whole year. The families from all the surrounding area brought back the tokens of love, friendship and esteem that had been purchased from Giddens 50, 75 or almost 100 years before to share them and their histories with those interested in the centennial.

Merchandise was removed from the show cases and windows and the store became a temporary museum for the objects which had left this same store so many years before. In addition, companies which had done business with Giddens for nearly a century sent collections of antiques and unusual jewelry.

The family now, as it was then, is proud to show the historical documents and antique objects in its possession to anyone interested. This includes the various papers used to compose this article and the objects mentioned in it, the clock, the diary, etc. and others not mentioned such as a copy of a 1799

newspaper concerned with the death and funeral of George Washington, and the coronet carried by L. D. Giddens all during the War.

A highlight of the opening ceremony was the presentation of a silver punch bowl, tray, and ladle by the Giddens Store to the City of Goldsboro as a token of the appreciation for the support the people of the area had given the store, and the bond between the two over the past hundred years.

Marvin L. Smoot, III (Lee) joined the firm in 1961 and was soon made a partner. On March 31, 1963, he married Jessie Ellington Moore, the daughter of W. David Moore and Jessie Eason of Tarboro. They had three children, Marvin L. IV, Jessie Ellington and David Moore.

George Brittingham Smoot, following family tradition, entered the store "family" after graduation from Wesleyan College in 1972.

The last survivor of the original family, Mrs. Josephine Giddens Farrior, died on April 20, 1976, leaving two sons, William Jr. and Joseph. She was 92 years old and was the youngest of the L. D. Giddens children.

In closing, we take the liberty of quoting a description of Giddens printed by Col. Joe Robinson in the Goldsboro Daily Argus, December 17, 1906 . . . "and Mr. Giddens has ever kept abreast of everything to be found in a modern jewelry store; diamonds, and other precious stones and all varieties of mountings, watches, gold and silver, table cutlery, table silver in pieces or in chests, hand painted lamps and electroilers, china, jewelry . . . gold and silver mounted umbrellas and walking canes . . ." As you can see, Giddens has not changed much in 70 years except it must be admitted you can no longer find gold and silver handled canes and umbrellas, or hand painted lamps always on hand!



THE GIDDENS FAMILY — Members of the Giddens family shown in this old picture are, from left [front row]: Ross I, Mary Emma, Merle Weaver and Josephine; [center row]: Fannie G. Jones, Lewis Devereaux Giddens, Margaret Ireland Giddens and Eliza G. Weaver; [back row]: Wayland Jones, Lewis Giddens, Jr., Margaret [Smoot], J. Frank and Robert Weaver.

HISTORIC WEIL HOMES FACE UNCERTAIN FUTURE

By: Bob Johnson

Two of Goldsboro's oldest and most historic homes face an uncertain future.

Brothers Henry and Solomon Weil built adjoining homes on the south side of the 200 block of W. Chestnut St. in the year both were married, 1875.

Henry Weil and his wife, Mina Rosenthal Weil, lived in the home at 200 W. Chestnut St. the rest of their lives. Henry died in 1914 and Mina died in 1940.

Their daughter, Miss Gertrude Weil, lived in the house until her death in 1971.

Solomon Weil and his wife, Sarah, lived at 204 W. Chestnut St. the rest of their lives. Solomon died in 1914 - two weeks after Henry died - and Sarah in 1928.

The Solomon Weil home was left to the city of Goldsboro for use as a library. It housed the Wayne County Public Library from 1929 to 1977.

A clause in the will stated that if the house were ever used for any other purpose, it would revert to the Weil heirs. The reverter clause was later stricken.

In 1972, Wayne Foundation - a Weil family charitable organization - planned to raze the house at 200 W. Chestnut St. because it was felt it had no historical value.

When Charles Gaylor, a young Goldsboro law student, heard of the plans to tear it down, he stepped in and asked that the old home be spared.

Gaylor and architect Gary Partin formed the Wayne County Cultural and Historical Preservation Society as a means of preserving the home.

It since was occupied by Ms. Dea Eklund, an artist who planned to purchase it. Since then, it was occupied by the Bicentennial Commission.

Gaylor and Partin succeeded in having the two houses listed by the N. C. Historical Registry and the National Historical Registry.

The two men say both houses are in "solid shape" and repairs they need are mainly "cosmetic."

The homes still have most of the fixtures they originally had. One ornate chandelier that was in the dining room of the Henry Weil home has been sold.

Both homes were considered advanced for 1875. Both soon had running water from a private well and had gaslights at a time when most homes used kerosene. The homes were later electrified.

The gardens behind the homes were cared for by Haywood Spearman until his death in 1974; Miss Gertrude Weil saw that they were well-planted with rare and exotic plants.

An elevator was installed in the Henry Weil home in the 1940s for aging Mrs. Mina Weil.

One anecdote concerning the wives of Henry and Solomon Weil was reported in Moses Rountree's "Strangers in the Land," a book on the Weil family.

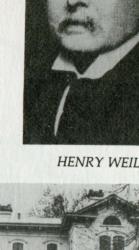
Rountree said Mina, a lover of peace and harmony, usually humored Sarah's assertiveness, but there was one time when she put her foot down.

". . . That was when Sarah wanted the lower branches pruned from the magnolia trees between the two homes. Mina thought the magnolias looked better as they were and refused to go along with the idea in respect to the two trees on her side of the line.

"To this day, the two magnolias next to the Sol Weil home are trimmed high while the lower limbs of the Henry Weil magnolias trail the ground."



SOLOMON WEIL





204 WEST CHESTNUT



200 WEST CHESTNUT

NAMING EUREKA BIZARRE STORY

By: Bob Johnson

There are many municipalities across the nation named Eureka - probably one in every state, but the one in the northeastern corner of Wayne County received its name in one of the more bizarre manners.

Eureka, N. C., was incorporated on March 14, 1879 as Sauls Crossroads, an apt name since it was surrounded by farmland owned by the Sauls family.

It kept that name for several years, but ran into a snag with the Post Office Department.

The story told by old-timers is that it was ordered by postal authorities to change the name because Sauls Crossroads wouldn't fit in the post mark.

They say a group of Eureka men were standing in front of the general store one day and the discussion led to the question of what they would name their town.

"I found it, I found it," exclaimed one of the men, a teacher at Eureka School.

Asked what his idea for a name was, the teacher answered, "That's what I'm telling you. 'Eureka.' That means, 'I found it.'"

The name apparently pleased most of the town's citizens so on March 1, 1901 the name was changed to Eureka by an act of the North Carolina General Assembly.

The first settlers in the Eureka area were four Sauls men, believed to be of Scotch-Irish descent, and four Yelverton men who came from England.

Among them was Absolum Sauls, the great great grandfather of Mrs. Virginia Yelverton, who is now the Eureka town clerk and also postal clerk.

Mrs. Yelverton said the three other Sauls men were Martin, Henry and one whose name she doesn't know. The Yelvertons were Dred, Robert, John and Thomas.

Eureka was apparently a feisty little town in its early days. Among its businesses were two barrooms, one operated by A. J. Scott and the other by W. H. McDonald.

Other stores in the early 1900s were operated by C. A. Davis, N. D. Minshew, W. A. Martin, Redding Outland, S. S. Strother, R. E. Chase and J. R. Minshew.

One of the principal stores was operated as Sauls and Ormond. It was in business until Ormond came to Goldsboro to become Wayne County Clerk of Court.

All but three of the stores were destroyed in 1904 by a fire that reportedly started in Outland's store. A Negro lodge, located on Main Street across from the present IGA store, also survived the fire.

Henry J. Sauls was Eureka's first mayor. The first commissioners were J. N. Barden, Speight Sauls and James Witherington.

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Dr. Ben Best was its first doctor. Other early doctors included Dr. G. R. Benton, father of Dr. George R. Benton, Jr. of Goldsboro, and Dr. T. E. Person.

Eureka today remains rural in nature, but many new homes have been annexed into its corporate limits. Its population is now approximately 275.



COUNTY DOCTOR — The late Dr. Henderson Irwin rode a horse and buggy from Charlotte to Eureka to set up a practice as a country doctor. Aside from his extensive practice, he found time to assume leadership in education and other fields of community betterment.



DR. IRWIN'S BUGGY AND SURREY WITH THE FRINGE ON TOP

ODD FELLOWS HOME AMONG BELOVED INSTITUTIONS

By: Moses Rountree

When the Odd Fellows Orphan Home here closed down in 1971, one of Goldsboro's oldest and most beloved institutions passed into history. It had served the orphan and the homeless well for almost 80 years, but its day of need was over.

With the coming of social security, aid to dependent children, and other government programs, children were more and more being cared for by their own families. Attendance at the Orphan Home had plunged from a peak of 195 in 1915 to only 10 in 1971.

"It is the opinion of the Board that the continued operation of the Home under these circumstances would be impractical and not to the best interest of the children, the Home or the Order of Odd Fellows of North Carolina."

It had been a different story before and after the turn of the century. Not much life insurance was in force and widows left with a houseful of children had a hard time supporting them. A case in point was Mrs. Florida Westmoreland, of Stokes County, who had seven daughters and a son. All were raised at the Odd Fellows Home.

Provision for their orphans has long been a concern of North Carolina Odd Fellows, according to a history of the Orphan Home written by Preston Thomas of Asheville, who was at the Home from 1907 to 1912. At the first meeting of the Grand Lodge in 1843, a committee was appointed to "enquire into the expediency of raising a school fund for the education of orphan children of members of the Order."

In 1884, a resolution was passed instructing each subordinate lodge to appoint a committee "who shall be styled the Orphan Asylum Committee, whose duty shall be to take up a collection for the benefit of said institution."

Thomas could not determine where the institution was located, whether in North Carolina, Virginia or West Virginia, all of which had orphans' relief associations.

In 1890, at a meeting of the state Grand Lodge in Wilmington, it was resolved "That for the purpose of immediately establishing an Orphanage, we recommend that each lodge be requested to donate 10 cents per month per capita." Trustees were instructed to "take such steps as they may deem wise, to secure offers for a permanent location for the orphanage."

In 1891, after inspecting several sites offered, Goldsboro was selected for the orphanage, in return for an offer of 20 acres and \$3,500 raised by Neuse Lodge No. 6. The land was donated by W. A. J. Peacock, who owned considerable acreage in east Goldsboro.

In 1892, trustees of the Odd Fellows Orphan Home met in Wilmington, including W. T. Dortch of Goldsboro. "Brother Dortch together with the Superintendent, Dr. W. A. Whitfield, were authorized to purchase a cow, a serviceable horse, a cart, a buggy and harness and necessary farming utensils."

It was announced that the first five children - three from Raleigh and two from Greenville - had been admitted to the Home. It was housed in a two-story structure completed that May. It served all purposes until 1906 when a home for the aged was erected. In 1898, a "main building" - the three-story "tower" building - was erected at a cost of \$10,450. It housed the girls and small boys, the older boys remaining in the first building until 1910, when the girls were transferred to the newly completed Nathaniel Jacobi Memorial Building, all of the boys then occupying the "tower" building. Jacobi, a successful Wilmington hardware merchant, became known as the "father" of the Orphan Home.

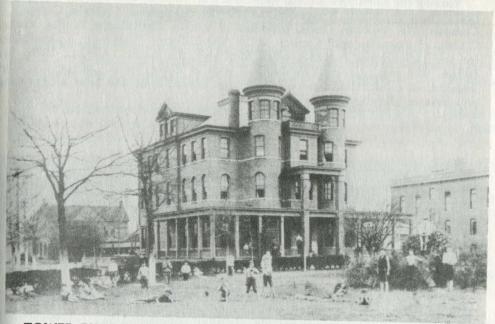
By 1949, enrollment had dwindled to such an extent that it was decided to build a new home facing Ash Street accommodating 54 children.* The other buldings, being is bad repair, were razed. During the same period the farm property (on which Sunrise Shopping Center went up) was sold and only 10 acres of the original Peacock grant retained.

Orphan Home children attended the Goldsboro public schools until the Jacobi Building was erected, when the Orphanage was able to operate a school of its own. The former J. C. Slocumb home* was used for a teacherage. By 1931, all orphan home children were back in the public schools, "cutting down on operating expenses."



THE J. C. SLOCUMB HOME BUILT IN 1850.

Goldsboro took the orphan home to its heart, during its years of operation. Serving on its board of trustees were W. T. Dortch, Charles Dewey, A. M. Shrago, and C. G. Smith. Dewey liked to take the girls out riding and "Uncle Charlie" as Smith was called, would visit the Home each Sunday afternoon. Another good friend of the orphanage was Goldsboro merchant E. M. Davis, who was himself reared at the home.



TOWER BUILDING — This was the Odd Fellows Home's tower building erected in 1896. At left was the first building erected in 1892 and at right the Jacobi Building erected in 1909.

The orphanage at one time had eight buildings, three facing Herman Street and three facing Ash Street. The seventh building was the first building built in 1892 in the corner of the property behind the main building. It was last used as a school. All of these buildings are gone except the last building built. It was built in 1949 on the site of the Jacob's Building for Girls. Now this building has been renovated to meet the needs of the Goldsboro Art Center.

Early in 1971 the orphanage was closed and the property was offered for sale. After several years negotiating, the City of Goldsboro acquired the property consisting of 11 acres and added it to the 10 acre Herman Park. Later the City made a four acre tract available on the northwest corner of Ash and Jackson Streets for the new Wayne County Library, the main building remaining into a Civic Center. The former superintendent's home was converted into the offices of Parks and Recreation of the City of Goldsboro.

The Orphan Home was not a bad place to live. Some of the superintendents were overstrict, but the children were generally happy and contented. All of them had chores. Residents of east Goldsboro were awakened by the rumble of the milk cart on its way to the farm dairy to pick up milk. One could hear the boys' laughter above the jostling of the milk pails. The girls learned homemaking skills and many of them found places in the business world.

At reunions, held yearly at the Holiday Inn in Goldsboro, the alumni embrace each other as brothers and sisters.

^{*}This home was built in 1850 by J. C. Slocumb a great grandson of Ezekeil Slocumb. It stood at the east end of Walnut Street at Slocumb Street. During the occupation of Goldsboro by General Sherman's army in 1865, General John A. Logan made his headquarters in this house. In 1905 the house was used as the Goldsboro Hospital until 1912 when a new Hospital was built on Herman Street at Ash Street, C.S.N.

Among the prominent alumni were Henry A. Dennis, editor of the Henderson Daily Dispatch; W. V. Westmoreland, district manager of Southern Cotton Oil Company; D. Wilborn Davis, president of Wayne Agricultural Works; Walter O'Dell, an executive with Cannon Mills; Alfred (Shag) Thompson, an outfielder for the Philadelphia Athletics when they won the World Series in 1928; Lee Fulton, who was captain of the football team at Wake Forest College; and Carl Jennette, an outstanding baseball player for Wake Forest and later a practicing physician in Maryland.



The Nathaniel Jacobi Memorial Building was completed in 1909. It was used for the girls dormitory, auditorium, kitchen and dining room.

GOVERNOR AYCOCK OF FREMONT WAS EDUCATION LEADER

By: Bob Johnson

"The experiences of his family and community during the periods of Civil War and Reconstruction supplied him with lifelong attitudes of veneration for the people of the Confederacy, distrust of the North and distaste for the Republican party."

That statement from the biography, <u>Charles Brantley Aycock</u>, by Oliver H. Orr, Jr., is an apt guide to the philosophy of the 12th governor of North Carolina who was born near Fremont.

And Dr. Orr completes the description later in his book with these statements:

"Aycock's disapproval of the Negro's role in North Carolina during Reconstruction strengthened the white supremacy doctrine with which he was already imbued."

"In later years, Aycock told a few friends that he had been present when a county squire asked Serena (his mother) to sign a land deed. I cannot write my name,' Serena confessed, 'I will have to make my mark.' Charles was deeply moved. I then and there made a vow,' he said later, 'that every man and woman in North Carolina should have the chance to read and write."

Aycock devoted his life to establishing free education for all, both blacks and whites.



CHARLES B. AYCOCK BIRTHPLACE NEAR FREMONT, N. C.

Aycock was born on November 1, 1859, to Benjamin and Serena Hooks Aycock. His ancestors on both sides of the family came from England. Benjamin Aycock was Wayne County clerk of court for eight years and served in the State Senate for two years.

Aycock declined to follow in the footsteps of his father, a well-to-do farmer, and his parents as well as his brothers and sisters saw something different in him and encouraged him to become the only one of his family to attend college.

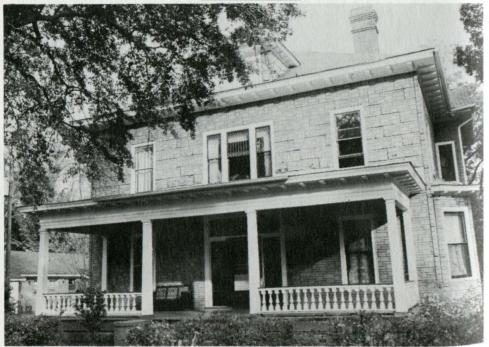
Young Aycock first attended Nahunta Academy in Fremont. He showed an aptitude for politics and oratory. Dr. Orr recalled in his book that when the boy heard his first political speech, he was able to repeat it word for word, mimicking the speaker's performance.

Aycock also attended Wilson Collegiate Institute and Kinston Collegiate Academy. During the time he was not attending school, he was teaching in Fremont.

The young student met three sisters while at Wilson. Two of them would later become his wives. He married Varina Woodard in 1881 and after her death in 1889, he married her sister, Cora Lily Woodard.

Aycock had three children - two of whom died - by Varina and seven by Cora.

He entered the University of North Carolina in 1877 and graduated three years later. While at UNC, Aycock was editor of a weekly newspaper, The Chapel Hill Ledger. Later he, along with Joseph Edward Robinson and William Clement Munroe, established the Goldsboro Argus.

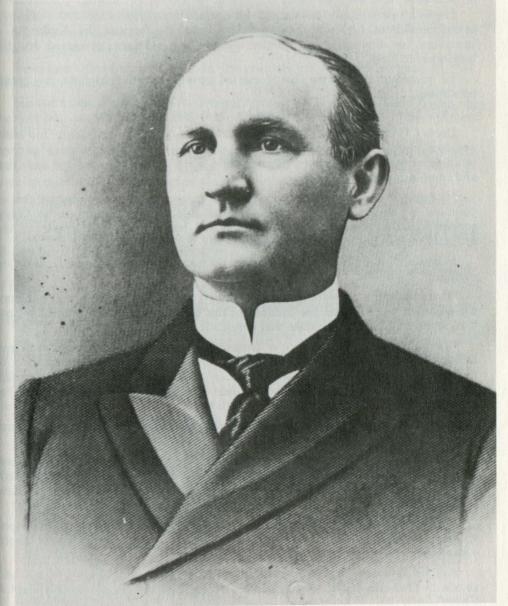


AYCOCK HOME IN GOLDSBORO IN 1885.

Col. Robinson eventually bought out the other two partners.

After becoming licensed as a lawyer in 1881, Aycock began his practice in Goldsboro with Frank A. Daniels. Along then, he also served a term as Wayne County schools superintendent.

In 1881, he canvassed the Third Congressional District as a Grover Cleveland presidential elector, winning distinction as a policital debater.



GOVERNOR CHARLES BRANTLEY AYCOCK

Two years later he ran for Congress, but failed to win the Democratic nomination which went to B. F. Grady of Duplin County. In 1892, he was an elector-at-large on the Cleveland ticket and in 1893, President Cleveland appointed him United States District Attorney.

Speaking before the Democratic State Convention in Laurinburg in 1898 and in the campaign following, Aycock established himself as the foremost orator of his generation in North Carolina.

He was unanimously nominated for governor on April 11, 1900, after all other candidates had withdrawn their names. He became the leader in a campaign for the adoption of the suffrage amendement presented by the legislature in 1899.

He promised the people that if elected governor he would fight for public education.

On August 2, Aycock was elected by the largest majority ever.

During Governor Aycock's administration, he worked unceasingly for more generous support of the board of health, public charities, the geological survey, building of public roads, more effective child labor laws, a reformatory and, first and foremost, public education.

He carried to the people his plea for education of all children whether rich or poor and regardless of race or creed. He was able to raise the money by taxing property and by bringing up to date the tax books on which almost all the property in the state was undervalued.

In a speech in 1904, Aycock summed up his feelings on public education by saying:

"It undoubtedly appears cheaper to neglect the aged, the feeble, the infirm, the defective and to forget the children of this generation, but the man who does it is cursed of God and the state that permits it is certain of destruction."

"There are people on the face of the earth who take no care of the weak and infirm, who care naught for their children and provide for the gratification of their own desires, but these people neither wear clothes nor dwell in houses. They leave God out of consideration in their estimate of life and are known to us as savages."

As a result of his work, the illiteracy rate in North Carolina declined from 28.7 percent in 1900 to 18.5 percent in 1910.

In January of 1905, Aycock returned to Goldsboro and resumed his law practice. Four years later he moved to Raleigh and formed a partnership with Robert W. Winston and on May 20, 1911, he announced that he was a candidate for U.S. Senate.

While addressing the Alabama Education Association in Birmingham on April 4, 1912, he died suddenly. His last words were "... I always talked about education..."

Aycock and his family attended the Primitive Baptist Church which still stands in Fremont. Later, while at UNC, Aycock joined the Missionary Baptist Church.

DILLARD WAS LEADING BLACK EDUCATOR HERE

The school that was named in his honor is gone, but his memory is perpetuated by the organization of one of the largest alumni groups in the nation.

Reverend Clarence Dillard came to Goldsboro in 1884 as pastor of the Shiloh Presbyterian Church. A native of South Carolina, he had been educated at Lincoln University and Howard University.

He was elected principal of the black schools in 1894 by the Goldsboro Graded Schools Board of Trustees.

Reverend Dillard was to serve in the position for 30 years, retiring in 1924. He died during the 1930s.

His successor, Professor H. V. Brown, recalls that Reverend Dillard was a big man, in both stature and wisdom. Brown had met Reverend Dillard when Dillard visited his son who taught in Columbus County with Professor Brown.

Reverend Dillard was responsible for the expansion of the elementary school into two neighborhood units, Greenleaf and East End. The two brick buildings were erected in the 1921-23 period along with the high school.

The high school in those days was named simply, Colored High School. At Professor Brown's urging, the board changed it to Dillard High School.

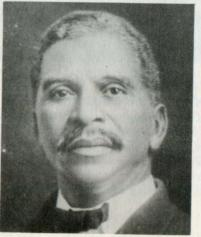
Professor Brown noted that it was a simple matter, since both Colored and Dillard have the same number of letters.

Reverend Dillard was responsible for improving both the quantity and quality of the education available for blacks.

During his tenure, the 10th grade was added and just after his retirement, the 11th grade was added.

An unused hosiery mill adjoining the Dillard High School was purchased and converted in 1930, providing an area where trades such as carpentry, mechanics, masonry and metal work were taught.

Today, Reverend Dillard's name still lives. The Dillard Alumni Association has branches in virtually every major city on the Eastern Seaboard.



CLARENCE DILLARD 1864-1932

RAILROAD VITAL TO WAYNE DEVELOPMENT

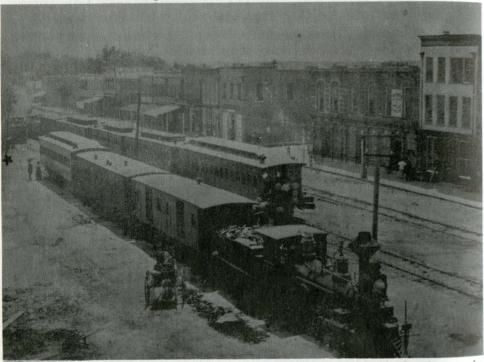
By: Jerry Carroll

The construction of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad played a vital role in the development of Goldsboro and Wayne County.

Prior to the building of the railroad, the City of Goldsboro did not exist. In fact, Goldsboro derives its name from Mathew Goldsborough, a civil engineer for the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad.

During the early 1800s, a lack of cheap, convenient transporation hindered the development of North Carolina's coastal and piedmont counties.

With no good harbors or navigable rivers, many coastal cities such as Wilmington saw trade from the Piedmont counties siphoned off to more convenient markets in Virginia.



The train headed North with locomotive is an Atlantic & North Carolina train and the locomotive is one of two Rogers Locomotive & Machine Works, Patterson, N. J. engines built for the A & N.C. in 1856 and 1857. There is no way to tell which one as both were alike. One was named "Gov. Bragg", the other "John D. Whitford". A & N.C. only had 9 locomotives until 1891. The train on the middle track is Wilmington & Weldon [ACL] headed South. The westward track was used by the North Carolina RR, later Richmond & Danville RR and finally by Southern Ry. until 1909 when the new Union Station was built.

The construction of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad completed in 1839 was a grassroots effort on the part of people in that area to regain this lost trade.

People all along the route became eager to have the railroad in their community because they saw it as the key to greater prosperity.

Nowhere was this more true than in Wayne County. When the railroad came through Wayne, Waynesborough, the old county seat, was passed over as the site for the railroad in favor of the new town of Goldsboro, which sprang up almost overnight in a broomstraw field.

The new town quickly acquired a hotel and other businesses, schools, and homes.

Many people wanting to be closer to the railroad moved their homes from Waynesborough to the new town.

Soon Goldsboro acquired the courthouse and Waynesborough passed into oblivion. Goldsboro became an important railroad center due mainly to its geographic location.

The Wilmington and Weldon Railroad was 161 miles long and Goldsboro sat almost squarely in the middle between the two terminal points. Thus Goldsboro became an important rest stop and layover for trains and passengers along the route.

In 1849, the General Assembly appropriated money for the construction of the North Carolina Railroad.

This East-West route eventually reached from Charlotte to Goldsboro. Before the Civil War, (1856) another line was completed from Goldsboro to Beaufort.

As a result Goldsboro found itself to be a major railroad center competing with the older and more established cities of the state.

During the Civil War, Goldsboro's importance as a railroad center was a chief reason for the occupation by General Sherman.

The Wilmington and Weldon Railroad along with the blockade runners on the coast served as the "lifeline" for the Confederate troops in Virginia.

After the fall of Fort Fisher in January of 1865, Sherman was free to achieve his objective and cut the supply line to Lee's armies.

Within a few months of this loss, Lee realized that the war was over and surrendered at Appomattox.

A display of early railroad memorabilia relating to Wayne County's history is on view in the local history room of the Wayne County Public Library.

Included in the display are photographs, early railroad documents, pamphlets and books relating to the history of railroads in this area.

Some of the men connected with the early development and operation of the railroad in Goldsboro were: Captain John F. Divine, who owned the machine shop, Captain James Knight, John Crone, Jack Langston, Jimmie Long, Captain Browning, James Borden, J. C. Slocumb and others. Some of these men became prominent in the early history of Goldsboro, including John Crone, a northerner who served as a town commissioner during the Civil War.

Source:

J. M. Hollowell

HISTORY OF SHERIFFS IS LIKE WILD WEST NOVEL

By: Ken Plummer

From assassinations to lynch mobs, the history of the Wayne County Sheriff's Department reads like a wild west novel.

Wayne sheriffs date back to 1781, two years after Wayne County was formed with its sister counties of Greene and Lenoir from the old Dobbs County.

One of the first sheriffs, John Coor-Pender was assassinated because of ill feelings that grew out of his two terms in office, which ended in 1799. The assassination, which took place after 1799, was called one of the gravest and most daring acts in the state's history. The sheriff who also served as legislator, was killed as he drove from his home to the county seat, Waynesboro.

His son, Paul, learning that the suspected killer, David Jernigan, was taking refuge in the Seminole Indian territory, traveled through the untamed Southern wilderness to the wild Florida Everglades to claim him father's killer from the Indians. He captured David Jernigan, returned him to Waynesborough where he was convicted and executed in September 1816.

Around 1851 there was "a small war in Wayne County," writes Judge Frank Daniels in his "History of Wayne County." The problem involved trouble which brewed between two families in the Grantham area. One seized the others' home and held him inside.

When Sheriff Ollin Coor showed up at the house with a posse, shooting broke out and two lawmen's horses were killed.

The sheriff returned to the Wayne County Courthouse, got a cannon and went back and fired it through the house. The trouble was settled.

During the term of Sheriff W. D. Grant (1910-1920) a mob laid seige to the courthouse to take an accused murderer. The sheriff barracaded himself behind bales of cotton with other lawmen and some citizens. They shot the leader of the mob and the others dispersed.

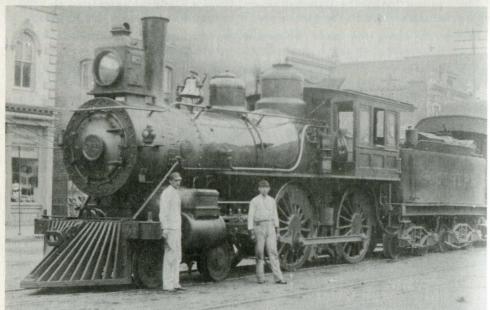
In 1918, a mob forced a jailer to let them take an accused murderer out of jail. They took him to a bridge where he was accused of killing and robbing an elderly man he had hitched a ride with.

There he was hung from a tree, shot and left to sway on public view.

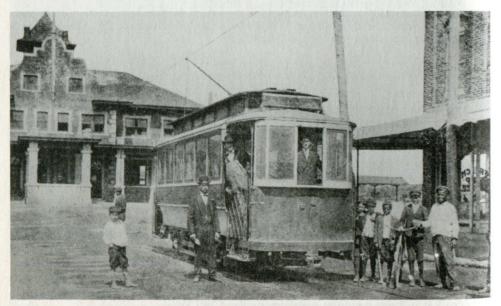
These are some of the more unusual stories growing out of the 195-year history of the Wayne Sheriff's Department, and recounted by John H. Crawford of Goldsboro, who has done extensive research.

In the old days the gun-toting sheriffs enforced the law with an iron hand and were pretty much "the rulers of the roost." Then someone could have yelled "police brutality" with reason.

It has been a long way from those days to modern times when the sheriff's department operates with streamlined communications equipment, modern investigative techniques and has to read a suspect his rights.



Southern 829, 4-40, Goldsboro, N. C., about 1897-1900. Left: Lewis A. Atkinsson, Engineer: Hired 1884 - Retire 1938, worked 54 years and 8 months. Right: George Sasser, Fireman.



UNION STATION, SHOWING ELECTRIC RAILWAY, GOLDSBORO, N. C. Published by Dixon-Hollowell Co., Goldsboro, N. C. 1909

Far from being able to use any roughneck tactics, today's sheriff's officer cannot even talk to a suspect without his attorney being present.

Although sheriffs have been elected in Wayne County since 1781, the most dramatic progress in the sheriff's department and the biggest increase in crime have occurred correspondingly during the past 15 years.

Wayne Sheriff W. I. (Bill) Adams has now been in office for 15 years, running a hot second to the late Paul Garrison as holding the longest term in office.

Since Adams' election, the sheriff's department has grown to a staff of 21 full-time deputies, two office deputies and four dispatchers. The department now has 24-hour service in the office for the first time in history.

However, the sheriff says his manpower only allows the department to scratch the surface as far as the corresponding increase in crime is concerned.

The operation of three courts, soon to be four, takes many of his day men and night shifts are cramped. The department is responsible for more than 100,000 people, counting civil matters on Seymour Johnson AFB.

This gives the sheriff a ratio of about one deputy to serve every 4,200 persons.

Wayne County has had 32 sheriffs, most of whom served only terms of two to six years. The exceptions were William Raiford who served 12 years from 1814-1826, Ollin Coor, 14 years from 1844-1858, William Thompson, E. A. Stevens, Robert H. Edwards and Will D. Grant, all serving 10 years, and Garrison, who served 24 years from 1930 until 1954.

Sheriff Adams is trying to round up a collection of pictures and whatever information he can get on all of Wayne's Sheriffs.

He says it is difficult to obtain information about old sheriffs in the very early years and even on some who still have living relatives in the area.

Some is known, though, and it makes interesting reading.

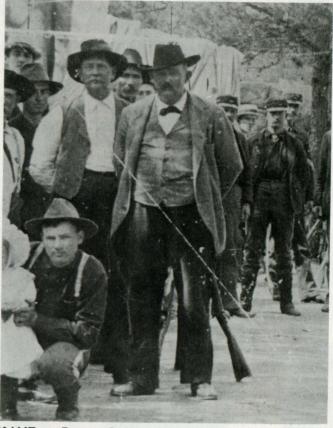
Sheriff Robert (Bob) Edwards, (1910-1920) was sheriff, welfare officer, postmaster and truant officer. He was one of the most colorful sheriffs of recent history, according to Wayne Sheriff Bill Adams.

The sheriff of Wayne County and their terms in office have included Robert Simms, 1781-1787; Silas Jernigan, 1791-93; Joseph Everett, 1793-97; William

One Goldsboro man recalls that he got "the lickin' of my life" when Edwards caught him ditching school. "I got another when I got home," the man recalls.

Says Sheriff Adams, "It's interesting to note that everyone thinks of sheriffs as originating in the wild west. Actually, they started in the east of the United States. But sheriffs are mentioned as far back as 600 B.C. during the setting up of the golden image by Nebuchadnezzar, and Chaldean king of Babylon.

The sherrifs of Wayne County and their terms in office have included Robert Simms, 1781-1787; Silas Jernigan, 1791-93; Joseph Everett, 1793-97; William Smith, 1799-1801; John Garland, 1801-83; John McKinne, 1803-05; Robert Fellow, 1805-07; Zachariah Ham, 1807-09; John Davis, 1809-10; Elisha Applewhite, 1812-1814; Calvin Blackman, 1826-30; Calvin Coor, 1840-1844; John T. Kennedy, 1862-66; John C. Rhodes, 1866-72; William A. Deans, 1872-78; David A. Grantham, 1878-86; John R. Smith, 1886-90; James H. Grant, 1890-94; Britton Scott, 1894-1900; Everett A. Stevens, 1900-1910; Robert H. Edwards, 1910-1920; Will D. Grant, 1920-1930; Paul C. Garrison, Sr., 1930-1954; Jesse Hinson, 1953-1962; and, Sheriff Bill Adams, 1962 until now.



GUN IN HAND — Britton Scott, who served as Wayne County Sheriff from 1894 until 1900, posed for this picture with a group of riflemen in Goldsboro. In the old days there were some wild and wooly times in the county when the sheriff ruled the roost.

John Coor-Pender served two different terms, from 1787-1791 and again from 1797-1799.

William Smith also served different terms, from 1799-1801 and again from 1810 until 1812.

William A. Thompson served 10 years from 1830 until 1840 and again from 1858 until 1862.



DAVID GRANTHAM



JIM GRANT



BRITTON SCOTT



E. A. STEVENS



BOB EDWARDS



BILL GRANT



PAUL GARRISON



JESSE HINSON



W. I. [Bill] ADAMS

SHERIFFS OF WAYNE COUNTY 1890 TO PRESENT DATE

Name Loounty Reriff =

1181 To 19/15

Mame Gears Served

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hn Loov-Bendery 1787 - 1791 Cobert Simms John Loor-Pender ph Everett in Barland En M-Kinne best Fellow Lachariah Ham William Smith) Elister Clonewhite William Raiford William a. Thompson Calvin Loor Lin Loor Tian a. Thompson ound Rennedy William a. Leans Dividh. Thantham in R. Smith itton Scott (834-1936) whetha Stevens Will D. Grant al Jarrison 1930 - 1954 lesse Hinson 1954- 1962 Willis adams 1962 - (RESENT

1791 - 1793 1793-1791 1797-1797 1799-1801 1801 - 1803 1803 - 1805 1805 - 1807 1807 - 1809 1809- 1816 1810-1812 1812-1814 1814-1826 1826- 1830 1830 - 1840 1940 - 1844 1844-1858 1858 - 1862 1862- 1866 1866 - 1872 1872- 1878 1878 -- 1886 1886 - 1890 1890 - 1994 1894-1900 1910 - 1920 1920- 1930

KIRBY-ROBINSON HOUSE

By: Charles S. Norwood

The Red Cross Headquarters at 300 S. William Street was formerly known as the Kirby-Robinson House. It was built by Dr. George L. Kirby in 1872 on the corner lot where the Federal Building now stands, being the Southeastern corner of John and Mulberry Streets. Dr. Kirby was a prominent doctor from Sampson County who began the practice of medicine in Goldsboro in 1865 soon after he was released from service in the C.S.A. army. In 1894 Dr. Kirby was appointed Superintendent of N. C. Hospital for the insane in Raleigh (Dix Hill) and moved his family to Raleigh. Dr. and Mrs. Kirby were the parents of ten children. Four of their girls married Goldsboro men . . . Susan married Dr. Robinson, Sally married C. W. Wilkins, Ella married E. B. Borden, Jr. and Laura married Dr. John Spicer. Their only son gained national fame as a pyschiatrist, having taught at Cornell, Columbia and New York University before being placed in charge of U.S. Army Hospital #1 during World War I.

In 1903 Dr. Kirby sold his lot on John and Mulberry Street to the government for our first federally owned Post Office building (for 56 years the Post Office here was in rented quarters). He retained the privilege of selling his home which he did to his son-in-law, Dr. Marius Emmet Robinson. Dr. Robinson, a native of Goldsboro (B. July 27, 1847) had married Susan Green Kirby in 1891. He was the son of William Robinson and Eliza Davis. William Robinson came to Wayne County in 1842 and was a leading citizen of Old Waynesborough when the decision was made to move the courthouse to Goldsboro in 1847. Dr. Robinson is said to be the first child born in Goldsboro after it was incorporated in 1847.

The house as it stood on John and Mulberry was one of the finest homes in town with solid brick walls with coins on each corner. Eves and overhangs supported by elaborately decorated brackets. On the roof was a square cupola and there were two porches, one on the front facing John Street and a side porch on the Mulberry Street side. Both porches were supported by large square posts and round banisters and rail. A picture taken just before the house was moved will bear out this description.

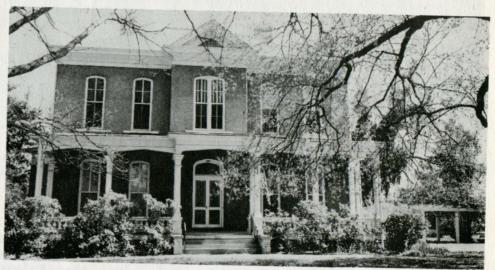
Dr. Robinson had acquired a large lot on the Southeast corner of William and Spruce Street from Capt. James Knight, engineer on the Weldon & Wilmington Railroad. The lot was large enough for three houses but only one house was on the lot when T. R. Robinson made the purchase in 1892. It is believed Dr. Robinson lived in the Knight house for a short while before moving it to the rear of the lot and facing it on Spruce Street. The Knight house then became 300 E. Spruce Street. It became rental property of Dr. Robinson and listed as such until 1974.

Dr. Robinson having acquired the Kirby House was now prepared for its moving to 300 S. William Street where it stands today. Very few changes were made in the move and only a close comparison of the before and after pictures will reveal that the cupola was replaced by a captains walk on the roof. Some of the fancy cornices, brackets and trim was left off. The brick work was changed to stucco or pebble dash as it is often called. In moving it was necessary to remove all brick and dismantle the house, then completely rebuilt. The porches were also rebuilt as they were originally but in 1946 M. E. Robinson, Jr. removed the side porch and replaced it with a brick terrace.

The interior of the house is definitely Victorian as it resembles other Goldsboro homes of the same decade, particularly the staircase and wide membered trim and door casings. High ceilings and massive double doors open up the front two rooms into a spacious hall.

In 1910 Mrs. Robinson's mother and sisters returned to Goldsboro from Raleigh (after Dr. Kirby's death) and built their home on the south side of the Robinson home and on part of the original Knight lot.

Dr. M. E. Robinson died March 1918 and Mrs. Robinson died in 1953. Their only son, M. E. Robinson, Jr. inherited the property having occupied the house all of his life. Emmet Robinson, a manufacturer of wood products for 45 years, held many public offices of importance. He was an alderman, County commissioner, and State Highway Commissioner for the eastern division. He was instrumental in removing the railroad rails from Center Street overnight in 1926 causing the Railroad Co. to cease traveling through the middle of town. M. E. Robinson, Jr. died in 1967 and left the property to his wife, Mary C. Robinson who gave the property to the Red Cross - Wayne Chapter, in January, 1978.



THE KIRBY-ROBINSON HOUSE

This frontal view of 300 South William Street was made in the past two years and looks very much as the house looks today, January 21, 1979, at the dedication, it is now the headquarters of the American Red Cross, Wayne County Chapter.

THE NIGHT THEY TOOK UP THE RAILROAD TRACKS

By: Moses Rountree



CENTER STREET AT WALNUT STREET LOOKING NORTH [1915]

It was outlandish, unprecendented, and altogether illegal.

But so was the Boston Tea Party.

On the night of April 2, 1926, acting on orders of the Goldsboro Board of Aldermen, City Manager Claude M. Grantham carried out what months of negotiations had failed to accomplish - the removal of the Southern Railway tracks from Center Street.

From midnight until morning, a force of 100 men worked northward from Spruce Street to Ash, uncoupling rails and digging up crossties.

As they were removed, they were transported on handcars to the Southern yards north of Ash Street, where they were neatly stacked in rows.

By morning the clandestine job was done.

Grantham had a reputation for getting things done. Working secretly, he had begun assembling equipment and men for the job. In addition to city employees, a number of industrial firms agreed to furnish workers. The men were not notified until the day of the event, when they were told to assemble at midnight at city hall.

Grantham turned the job over of M. C. Epps, water department superintendent, and stayed away from the scene himself. Police were instructed to stay in the background. Workers were told to say they "didn't know anything," if asked what was going on.

Epps is believed to be the only one living who took part in the track removal. Now blind, he lives at 1712-A Maple Street. Epps says the work crew got busy shortly after midnight and completed the job about 8 o'clock the next morning.

"Railroad men from Rocky Mount and Greensboro had gotten wind of what was happening and rode by to look at the results," Epps said.

Every hour during the night, according to Epps, workers were fortified with helpings of corn liquor from a peck pail. A man with a dipper rationed the whiskey, while another stood by with a pail of water as a chaser.

"Only three people got drunk," Epps recalled. "They were put in the basement at city hall to cool off."

Epps recalls that before the tracks were removed he had seen traffic backed up two blocks on Walnut Street while rail cars were being shifted.

"If you came downtown in a white shirt, it was going to get full of soot before you got back home," he remembers.

People abroad that night gave little attention to what was going on. Atlantic Coast Line was in the process of voluntarily removing its tracks at the time and the supposition was that it was part of the same operation.

It was a scrupulously kept secret. Nothing was said to the press. And the public was unaware of what had happened until August 8, when a suit was filed against the city by Southern and its lessor, North Carolina Railroad.

Named in the suit were City Manager Grantham and members of the Board of Alderman: M. E. Robinson, J. A. McClenny, Sam Bridgers, A. T. Griffin, F. B. Daniels, W. P. Rose, W. A. Carter, U. M. Gillikin and John R. Raper.

The suit alleged that the action taken was in violation of a resolution adopted by commissioners of the town of Goldsboro on February 3, 1854, granting North Carolina Railroad a right of way on Center Street, with permission to lay tracks, and the contract right to "maintain, keep, operate, lease, dispose of, and otherwise to act with reference to said tracks as property under protection of the constitution and laws of North Carolina and the Constitution of the United States."

It was alleged that a resolution passed by aldermen instructing Grantham to remove the tracks was in violation of the North Carolina Constitution and of the 14th Amendment of the United States Constitution, "both of which declare that no one shall be deprived of his property except by due process of law."

The action of Grantham was declared to have been "in total and utter disregard of the property and contract rights of plaintiffs."

It was asserted that the plaintiffs had reason to believe they could take no steps to "remedy the wrong inflicted upon them without causing breach of peace and open conflict with the forces of the defendant city of Goldsboro."

The suit asked that the court require defendants to restore and rebuild plaintiffs' tracks on Center Street between Ash and Spruce; that the defendants

and their agents be permanently restrained from again interfering with plaintiffs' property or molesting them in their "lawful operation, conduct and maintenance of said track and right of way;" and that the plantiffs recover costs in the action.

The complaint stated that North Carolina Railroad, on August 16, 1898, had leased to Southern, for a term of 99 years, a Center Street track and right of way, and that by terms of the lease "did convenant with lessee that during the entire term it should have and enjoy quiet, peaceable and uninterrupted possession of the property rights, privileges and franchises pertaining thereto."

Southern was obligated, the complaint said, to return the track and right of way to North Carolina Railroad at expiration of lease "in like good condition and repair as when leased." Southern would have been able and willing to comply with its obligation "but for the notorious, unlawful and unconstitutional acts of the defendants."

The attitude of Goldsboro officials was a far cry from the cannon salute and big celebration that had greeted the first train of the Wilmington and Weldon (later ACL) Railroad as it arrived on February 23, 1838.

From Waynesborough on the Neuse, and rural areas, came farmers to marvel at the newfangled steam locomotive, out to revolutionize transporation and make farming an industry in its own right.

At the suggestion of Major Matthew T. Goldsborough, surveyor for the railroad, Arnold Borden built a hotel near the intersection of Center and Walnut streets. The village was made a stopover point for trains and for changing engines. The next year (1839) citizens adopted the name of Goldsborough (first spelling) for the community.

By 1845, citizens along the Neuse had been moving to Goldsboro in large numbers. An election on removing the county seat from Waynesborough to Goldsboro failed that year, but carried in 1847, when the town was incorporated.

In 1856 another track took its place on Center Street when the North Carolina Railroad was completed from Goldsboro to Charlotte. In 1858 the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad was completed from Goldsboro to Morehead and secured permission to use a shifting track that Wilmington and Weldon Railroad had built on the east side of its main line into Goldsboro.

Because of the train station and hotel facilities, the intersection of Center and Walnut became the hub of community activities.

Jefferson Davis and his cabinet are said to have stopped at the old Gregory House while en route to Richmond to set up Confederate headquarters.

In 1896 Presidental candidate William Jennings Bryan addressed a large crowd from a flatcar near the intersection. He was introduced by future Governor Charles B. Aycock.

Goldsboro never wanted a tag of "Railroad Town", in the 1890s turning down a proposal of ACL to locate its shops here.

Residents came to resent the endless stream of trains through Center Street. In addition to being a safety hazard, they were a nuisance in other ways. Shifting engines kept the air filled with smoke and cinders. Freight trains unloaded flour, hay and fertilizers in front of wholesale houses, keeping the street strewn with litter.

When Goldsboro embarked on an era of progress, building a city hall and starting a street paving program, attention turned to the railroads.



This picture, taken when railroad travel was flourishing, shows the ACL coal shute at the south end of Center Street. Trains stopped there to take on coal and water for the engine. This south-bound passenger train was en route to Wilmington. Building on left was the furniture factory. Marcus Jones, who lived at 206 E. Elm St., says he used to play on the coal shute when he was a boy.

-Moses Rountree

On July 3, 1905, alderman adopted a resolution, drafted by Mayor George E. Hood, calling on the State Corporation Commission to grant "speedy relief to a long suffering public" by requiring the railroads to build a "proper passenger depot." The move was designed to reduce railway traffic on Center Street.

On January 4, 1906, a public hearing was held at city hall at which the Corporation Commission ordered the three railroads to build a new station, giving them 90 days to select a site.

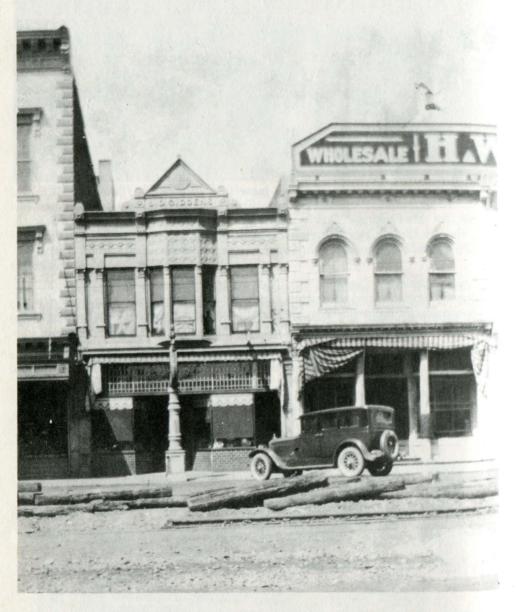


UNION STATION — BUILT IN 1909

On April 3, 1907 they reported that they had selected "Borden's field" at the west end of Walnut Street, then outside city limits.

They were ordered by the Commission to start construction at once.

Business with interests on Center Street got out an injunction staying construction, saying the location would hurt property owners and made the railroads bypass the city, contrary to the original agreement.



THE MORNING AFTER REMOVING THE RAILS. CROSSTIES STILL LITTER THE STREET.

The matter was taken to the State Supreme Court, which in August upheld the site selection.

Construction got underway and the union station was completed in 1909. A big crowd was on hand to see the first train, ACL's northbound 48, enter the station.

The same year alderman adopted ordinances regulating frieght traffic on Center Street. The speed of freight trains was reduced from eight to four miles per hour; no car could stand longer than five minutes at any point (eliminating unloading operations); and shifting in the heart of town was limited to two hours in the morning and two in the afternoon.

With shifting operations in time confined to north and south ends of Center Street, negotiations were started to acquire ACL's right of way through four blocks, which would give the city an argument for ousting Southern, whose lessor, North Carolina Railroad, had merely given permission for it to lay tracks on the ACL right of way.

Early in 1926, ACL agreed to cede to the city its right of way between Ash and Spruce in exchange for a freight yard south of Goldsboro. Southern expressed willingness to remove its tracks provided NCRR, its lessor, would absolve it from liability in the matter.

NCRR agreed to the track removal if Southern would deed it a one-mile strip of right of way which Southern had bought to get to its yards at the time Union Station was built.

Southern refused, it being the only mile of right of way it owned in North Carolina.

Negotiations reaching a standstill, the city ordered Southern to remove its tracks, which it contended were on city property, following the deal with ACL. Southern still balked.

On March 15, 1926, meeting in executive session, aldermen passed a resolution directing City Manager Grantham to remove the Southern tracks "in such manner and at such a time, as in his discretion, he shall deem advisable."

The resolution never came to light. Apparently reporters were not curious about the executive session.

Grantham was a man who knew how to get things done.

Working in secret, he began making plans for carrying out his assignment.

On the day of the tracks removal, he went about on various city jobs signing up men who would like to make some extra money doing an unspecified job that night.

A local industrial firm assisted with manpower.

The operation went off without a hitch.

The next day, being advised by the local agent of what had taken place, Southern's vice president, who was in Greenboro on an inspection tour, came to Goldsboro in his private car and had Aldermen Daniels and Robinson to come to see him.

"I'll put you fellows in jail." he said, but did not appear too put out. Doubtless he was glad to see the issue settled, though he promised court action.

Southern backed down from its original demands. A series of conferences between the railroad's Goldsboro attorneys and city officials resulted in a consent judgement being signed by Superior Court Judge R. A. Nunn at the April, 1928 term of court.

It was ruled that the plaintiffs were not entitled to an injunction requiring the city to rebuild the tracks and had "no rights, easements or interest in the Center Street right of way."

They were entitled, however, to "recover of the defendants the sum of \$3,500 and costs of this action."

It was a small price to pay for being rid of the main stumbling block in the beautification of Center Street.



PAVING CENTER STREET AFTER RAILROAD TRACKS REMOVED

JUDGE ROBINSON LAST ELECTED REPUBLICAN JUDGE

By: Blackwell P. Robinson

It was often said of Judge William Smith O'Brien Robinson, the last elected Republican Superior Court Judge in North Carolina (1894), that his host of Democratic friends throughout the state would do anything for him except vote for him. And a native of Wayne County, Governor Charles Brantley Aycock, one of his closest friends, often told the Judge that he was so democratic in thought, speech, and life and so deeply sympathetic with the poor and struggling that "he was as good a Democrat as anybody, except for about a month in election years, when some perverse spirit took charge of and led him astray."

Judge Robinson was born at White Hall (now Seven Springs) on April 27, 1852, the son of John and Margaret Dillon Robinson of Ireland. John and his brother William were both graduates of Trinity College, Dublin, where the former held for some years the chairs of mathematics and education.

In 1847 John Robinson, feeling there was little hope for Ireland after the unsuccessful uprising against British rule of the Irish Patriot, William Smith O'Brien, emigrated to Lenoir County with his wife, a son, and a daughter. When his first son born in this country arrived, he was named for the Irish patriot. At Seven Springs John and his brother William conducted a school which they removed in 1854 to the new town of Goldsboro, where their Goldsboro Male Academy flourished for many years.

One of nine children - eventually - the young William grew up at his father's plantation, Tara (named for the ancient seat of the Irish kings) at Belfast, three miles west of Goldsboro, and at his father's town house on North John Street. He and his younger brother, the late Colonel Joseph E. Robinson, founder and long-time editor of the Goldsboro Daily Argus, were educated at the Academy and under private tutors who grounded them in Latin and Greek before they studied English. Afterwards, for seven years, they had as their preceptor a Catholic priest of the Dominican Order.

Like his father, W. S. O'Brien Robinson loved the beautiful in literature, music, and life. He early displayed the brilliant and loveable qualities and spontaneous wit and humor which made him the delight of his companions and close friends, the most intimate of whom were Governor Daniel Russell (after whom he named his third son), United States Senator Marion Butler, Governor Charles B. Aycock, Federal District Judge Henry Groves Conner, Augustus S. Seymour, and Superior Court Judge Frank A. Daniels.

His first job was that of a railway mail messenger between Richmond and Wilmington, after which he studied law at Chief Justice Richmond Pearson's law school in Stokes County. After receiving his license in 1876 he practiced law for a year in Danbury, Stokes County, and then returned to Goldsboro as the junior member of the distinguished Goldsboro Bar. And there for nearly fifty years he practiced his profession and won the warm and lasting regard of his community.

A lifelong Republican, following in the footsteps of his father, he actively supported the party and was highly honored by it. In 1880 he was Presidental Elector and led his ticket. Later he served as receiver of the First National Bank of Wilmington. From April 1882 until 1885 he was District Attorney for the

Eastern District of North Carolina. He also served as Republican National Committeeman from North Carolina for many years and was Republican nominee for Congress in the Third Congressional District. A genuine Southerner, he was greatly aroused in the joint canvass with Charles R. Thomas when the latter stated that he was surprised that a gentleman of Judge Robinson's character should support the presidency of a man who had written that "there ran through the Southern people a coarse brutal strain." Robinson wrote the President to obtain his authority to deny the statement. Receiving no response, he wired for a denial of the charge and when there was no reply he abandoned the joint canvass and withdrew from the campaign.

Another illustration of his courage and fairness as well as his loyalty to his friends is found in the fact that he denounced, upon the floor of a Republican State Convention, an unjust aspersion upon Aycock.

In 1894, as the nominee of his party for judge of the Superior Court, he defeated the Denocratic incumbent, Judge William R. Allen, his personal friend and neighbor.

In an appraisal of his eight years upon the bench, in which he held courts in all the districts of the state, his friend Judge Frank A. Daniels wrote:

"In his service upon the Superior Court bench Judge Robinson demonstrated that he was well grounded in the principles of the law and the decisions of our courts illustrating them; but he resented the fine spun decisions, the nice sharp quillets, with which ingenious judges beclouded, as he thought, their authoritative declarations of the law and obscured 'the gladsome light of jurisprodunce.' He believed with all the intensity of his nature that justice was the great concern of the law and that technicalities which had grown up in its administration often thwarted that noble purpose; and sometimes exhibited an impatience with them and a disregard of them that brought criticism, but none who knew him ever doubted his sincerity or his deep and abiding love of justice."

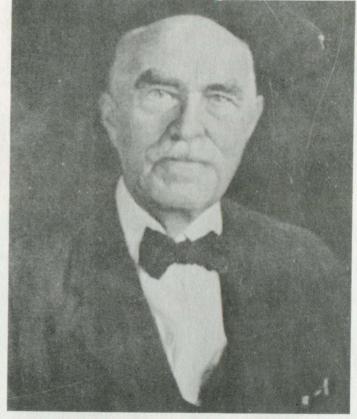
Throughout the state, according to the <u>Greensboro Daily News</u>, he would best be remembered for his sage remark that "no man should be allowed to sit on the Superior Court bench until he has served a term in the state penitentiary."

During President Taft's administration, Judge Robinson's name was submitted for Federal District Judge, but Taft saw fit to appoint a Democrat, Henry Groves Connor, a close friend of Robinson's instead. Taft's decision was based on the fact that Judge Robinson, presiding over a murder trial in western North Carolina, had ordered the sheriff to go out and buy him a bale of cotton. He promptly stuffed all he could get in his ears - all in protest against the strident and lengthy defense put up by one Elias Kope. The jolly tenant of the White House, according to the Greensboro Daily News, 'literally laughed the Judge out of court.'

Judge Robinson married, first Grace Moseley of Halifax County, by whom he had three sons, W.S. O'Brien, Jr. and John Moseley, who settled in Charlotte, and Russell Marable who settled in Greensboro. All three were graduates of the University at Chapel Hill and Columbia University Law School and all three were highly successful lawyers. His first wife died in 1907, and on August 26, 1914, he married Annie Williams Pierce of Weldon, by whom he had one son, Blackwell Peirce, at present a history professor at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro.

Judge Robinson died on October 17, 1927. A devout Catholic, he was buried from St. Mary's Catholic Church, established by his family along with four other families, and on whose altar stood the crucifix brought over from Ireland by his father exactly eight decades previously.

His portrait, by the artist Conrow, hangs in the Wayne County Courthouse.



JUDGE WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN ROBINSON

Of the many editiorials throughout the state upon the death of Judge Robinson perhaps the one written by his former political foe, but later his great friend, Josephus Daniels, in the News and Observer, came nearer catching the spirit and philosophy of this genial Irishman:

"Few minds have scintillated with more lustre than that of Judge William Smith O'Brien Robinson . . . The mould in which he was created had no duplicate. He had an originality and a charm that made him friends in every party and in every walk of life. His heart prompted him to lean to those who lacked friends and he will best be remembered on the bench as a jurist who leaned to mercy. He had ability and elegance in a high degree."

"Long a leader in the Republican party, he had warm and devoted friends among leaders of the Democratic party. In social life, no difference in political life was apparent."

FIVE DOCTOR SPICERS

By: Charles S. Norwood

Rare is a town that can boast of five doctors from one family, three of whom were serving Goldsboro at the same time.

Dr. John Daniel Spicer (1840-1908) and his wife, Emma Williams Spicer (1841-1919), moved to Goldsboro shortly after the Civil War. John Spicer was born in 1840 in Onslow County. Emma Williams, born 1841, was from Faison in Duplin County. They purchased a fine house at 207 S. Center Street in 1869 that had been built by Richard Hardy Atkinson in 1859. Richard Atkinson was a brother of John and William Atkinson, who had also built fine homes in the county near the Johnston County line.

Dr. Spicer built his office in the corner of his front yard. It served him and his sons, Dr. Williams and Dr. John, for almost a hundred years before it was razed to make way for a Downtowner Motel in 1965. At one time, this office served as the Goldsboro Chamber of Commerce (1954-1962). In 1865 the house was occupied by General Sherman's aide, General Baker.



DR. J. D. SPICER HOME [1859] 207 South Center Street

Dr. Spicer and his wife raised a large and fine family of five boys and four girls, four of the sons becoming doctors. Dr. James Spicer (1863-1897) died at the age of 34 shortly after he returned from medical school to start his practice of medicine. Dr. John Spicer (1870-1942) served Goldsboro from 1895 to 1942 using the same office his father built on South Center St. Dr. Will (Williams) Spicer (1879-1944) was a surgeon. He built his private hospital on the Northeast corner of Carolina and Ash Street in 1910. This building remained unoccupied after Dr. Spicer died in 1944 until it was razed in 1948. Dr. Spicer built his home at 407 W. Ash St. adjoining the sanatorium. This brick house still stands. Dr. Will



SPICER SANITARIUM, GOLDSBORO, N. C. [1912]

Spicer lived for a short while at 700 Park Avenue (1913-1918). This house was built in 1899 by Julius I. Foust, Superintendent of Schools. It is said to be the first house built in the Weil Subdivision on Park Avenue. Dr. Richard Spicer, the youngest son, practiced medicine in Goldsboro only a short time in the 1920s before moving to Winston-Salem where his sister, Betty Spicer Wilson (Mrs. Nathaniel S. Wilson) lived with her family of ten children.



700 PARK AVENUE

Emma Spicer married Thomas Holmes. Their children were Spicer Holmes, Tom Holmes, Jr. and Norwood Holmes. The large colonial house was built about 1850 by John Everett of Everettsville. It was moved to Goldsboro in 1860. For years the Holmes made their home at 301 N. George Street at the western end of Ash Street. In 1970 the house was razed in order that Ash Street might be opened up and extended to 117 By-Pass. The house was sitting directly in the path of the street. It was moved to Goldsboro about 1860 and was first occupied by Dr. B. F. Arrington who married into the Everitt family. It was also occupied by General Jacob Cox who joined General Sherman in Goldsboro in March, 1865.



THE SPICER FAMILY PICTURE [1895]

Top Row, L to R: Dr. Williams Spicer [1879-1944], Norwood Spicer, Dr. John Spicer [1870-1942]. Center: Dr. John Daniel Spicer [1840-1908] and Emma Williams Spicer [1841-1919]. 3rd Row, L to R: Nathaniel S. Wilson, Betty Spicer Wilson, Mollie Spicer Madrin, Clara Spicer, Thomas Holmes, Emma Spicer Holmes. Children, L to R: Emma Wilson [Norwood], Tom Wilson, James Wilson, Peter Wilson, Nat. Wilson, Jr., Dr. Richard Spicer, J. Spicer Wilson, J. Spicer Holmes, Tom Holmes, Jr.

DOWNTOWN ROBINSON PARK

By: Charles Rowe

Robinson Park, which was located on South Center Street until the late 1940's, was dedicated to Col. Joseph E. Robinson,* editor and publisher of the Goldsboro Argus for over 40 years. Land for the park was donated by the city and a plaque inscribed with the dedication was erected at the site by the citizens of Goldsboro. (1927-1948)



COL. JOE ROBINSON 1858-1931

According to Thomas R. Robinson, Jr., former Goldsboro mayor, the park had been in service for some years prior to its dedication.

^{*}He was the son of John Robinson and Mary Dillion Robinson and was born in Wayne County in 1858, died 1931.

He said the city established a park at the site shortly after 1926, when the railroad tracks on Center Street were removed.

The park was the site of many farewells between lovers, as soldiers left their sweethearts for foreign battlegrounds in World War II, according to Robinson, who could see the couples stroll through the grounds from his drugstore window.

In 1948, aldermen decided the park area was needed to provide more parking for the downtown area. Several prominent women in the city protested the removal of the row of oak trees around the park.

Two women who lived in the immediate vicinity actually tied themselves to two of the trees as bulldozers were beginning the work of razing the grounds.

The women retired after they were convinced that their protest was futile, and the trees came down.

At the urging of Robinson, city officials located the plaque in a city garage and its stand at the Water Department. The plaque was replaced on Spruce Street, near the site of the park in April 1950.



ROBINSON PARK
In Honor of
COL. JOSEPH E. ROBINSON
South Center Street [Chestnut to Spruce]
Picture from Spruce Street looking north [1940]

OUR FIRST CENSUS — 1790

By: Charles S. Norwood

We are publishing a copy of the First Census of Wayne County which only lists the names of head of families but it verifies and backs up many of our articles of early history (and individuals named) in the foregoing stories. The misspelling of family names is very interesting as it also reveals illiteracy on the part of the census taker or the individual he was talking with. Many of the early settlers could not spell or write so left it up to the census taker to spell it as it sounded to him. Thus we find "Heron" for Herring, "Granthum" or Grantham, "Wootin" for Wooten, "Sherrord" for Sherard, "Nusum" for Newsome, "Whood" for Wood or Hood, "Edington" for Edgerton, "Hanley" and Handley and "Saucer" for Sasser.

Another interesting observation from the list shows it was never alphabetized but listed as the recorder traveled on the road. Beginning with the Whitfields at Seven Springs, the largest settlement at that time, and the best known settlers. According to the list the recorder must have traveled West on the South side of the river until he came to William McKinnies' place, Andrew Bass, James Rhodes, Adam and Thomas Carraway, and Stephen Pipkin all in the vicinity of Old Waynesborough, continuing Westward by Richard Cox and Solomon Grantham to the John Atkinson place on the Johnston County line. Then he must have turned North toward Nahunta to find the Pikes, Hooks, Peacocks, Sherards, Forts, and Barnes, all in the Northern part of the county before heading back toward Seven Springs by old Dobbs Courthouse where he found William Grant, Joshua Uzzell, Barnaby McKinnie, Lewis Whitfield, John Ivey, Moses Stanley and Joshua Garris. All of these men can be found on the following Census along with many other men mentioned in the articles on early Wayne History. In the third column you will find the name David Jernigan. He was found guilty of murder of a Sheriff in 1816. He was tried and ordered to be hung.

FIRST CENSUS - 1790 WAYNE COUNTY HEADS OF FAMILIES — NORTH CAROLINA Newbern District, Wayne County

Blocum, Ezekiel
Whitfield, Needham
Whitfield, Needham Whitfield, William, Sr
Heron, William
Whitfield, William, Jr
Winkfield, Joseph
Casey, Micajah
Heron, Samuel
Hines, Reuben
Carraway, John
Holmes, Charles
Heron, Jane
Martin, Paul
Davis, Hugh
Bass, Rice
Bass, Aley, Sens
Lane, William
Rieves, Jesse
Rieves, William
Gideons, John
Bass, Thomas
Jones, John
Rieves, John
Carraway, Adam Hines, Willis
Hines, Owen
Griffin, Dempsey
Grunn, Dempsey

Brown, John
Brow, Noah
Brown, Ann
Brown, Ann
Boyekin, Thomas
Langston, Isaac
Bass, Joshua
Husk, Mary Drew, George
Turner, Joseph
Bass, Alice, jung
Bass, Andrew
Falconer, Robert
Edwards, John Edwards, David
Edwards, David
Edwards, Sampson
Newell, Peter Newell, John
Rimnit Moses
Birquit, Moses Starling, Robert
Starling, Abram, Jr
Beard, John
Everit, Amy
Norris, Jessa
Flowers, John Lane, William, Sen
Lane, Samuel

Hill John
Hill, John
Jennett, Thomas
* Jernigan, David
Frager Cooper
Frazer, George Carraway, Elizabeth
Smith, John
M.Kinney, Richard
Linton, George
Frazer, James
Neusam, David
Jennett, Joseph
Rtarlin Elliah
Starlin, Elijah Starlin, Abram, Sen
Boyte, Stephen
Hudson, Ann
M Cullen, Bryan
Bradley James
Bradley, James Bryan, William
Flowers, Simon
Flowers, William
Harrell, Samuel
Martin, Aaron
Flowers, Jacob
Harrell, Daniel
Harrell, Hazel
Barfield, Blake

Killit, Sarah
Wolfe, Charles, Sen
Adkinson, John
Adkinson, Samuel
Goodman, William
Elmore, Reuben
Crow, Sarah
Crow, Isaac
Dannel John
Benson, Benjamin
Benson, John
Wolfe, Charles, jun
Killit, John
Dannels Alice
Dannels, Alice Odum, Jethro
Ingram William
Ingram, William
Ingram, William Rhodes, William
Ingram, William Rhodes, William Wolfe, George
Ingram, William Rhodes, William Wolfe, George Manley, James
Ingram, William Rhodes, William Wolfe, George Manley, James Pipkin, Arthur
Ingram, William Rhodes, William Wolfe, George Manley, James Pipkin, Arthur Pipkin, Philip
Ingram, William Rhodes, William Wolfe, George Manley, James Pipkin, Arthur Pipkin, Philip Thomas, William
Ingram, William Rhodes, William Wolfe, George Manley, James Pipkin, Arthur Pipkin, Philip Thomas, William Thomas, Thomas
Ingram, William Rhodes, William Wolfe, George. Manley, James. Pipkin, Arthur Pipkin, Arthur Thomas, William Thomas, Odum, Jacob.
Ingram, William Rhodes, William Wolfe, George Manley, James Pipkin, Arthur Pipkin, Arthur Thomas, William Thomas, Thomas Odum, Jacob Dennin, Robert
Ingram, William Rhodes, William Wolfe, George. Manley, James. Pipkin, Arthur Pipkin, Arthur Thomas, William Thomas, Odum, Jacob.

FIRST CENSUS - 1790 Wayne County

Cole, James	
Joiner, Joet	
Parker, Arthur	
Raifield, Southy	
Vick, Benjamin. Parker, Arthur. Rhodes, James. Raifield, Southy Pipkins, Elisha. Crawford, William Whood, Nathan. Pipkin, Luke. Pipkin, Jesse. Fulgum, Raiford.	
Whood, Nathan	
Pipkin, Luke	
Fulgum, Raiford	
Heron, Frederick	
Fulgum, Raiford Cogdell, David Heron, Frederick Buck, Caleb	
Dannel, Hardy Holliman, Jeremiah Holliman, Ezekiel Maybon, Dixon Carraway, Willis Carraway, Elijah Carraway, Thomas Brown, Amy Thomas, Solomon Lloyd, John Holliman, Christopher Wallace, Aaron	
Holliman, Ezekiel	
Carraway, Willis	
Carraway, Elijah	
Brown, Amy	
Thomas, Solomon	
Holliman, Christopher.	
Wallace, Aaron. Barbary, William. Dannels, Shadrach. Dannels, John. Mayhon, William.	
Dannels, Shadrach	
Marhon William	
Pipkin, Stephen Rhodes, William, Jur	
Sharp, Groves	
Sharp, Groves Bizzel, John. Senr	
Jourdin, William Bradbury, James	
M. Kinney, Mary	
Cox, Micajan	
Kennedy, John	
M*Kinney, Mary Cox, Micajah Cox, Mary Kennedy, John Cox, Phoebe Cox, Smithson Cox, Richard Cox, Josiah Grantum, Mary	Vert
Cox, Richard	O.
Cox, Josiah Grantum, Mary Bennett, Sarah Pellis, Dinah Lee, Christopher. Musgrove, Thomas Musgrove, Moses Grantum, Joel Grantum, Jacob Lohom, James Miles, James	
Bennett, Sarah	189
Lee. Christopher	10
Musgrove, Thomas	
Grantum, Joel	
Lohorn James	
Miles, James. Salmon, Vincent. Wigs, Joel. Bizzel, William, Sonf. Bizzel, William, Jun.	
Wigs Joel	18
Bizzel, William, Sent	
Grantum, Jesse	
Grantum, Jesse Grantum, James	
Bizzel, Jesse	
Dunn, Benjamin Brogdon, Thomas	
Westbrooke, John	
Flowers, Humphrey Dunn, Thomas	
Dinkins, James	
Westbrook, James Brogdon, John Salmon, Zachariah	
Salmon, Zachariah	
Salmon, Zachariah Linch, Bryant Dunn, Richard	
Grantum, Solomon	1
Shaw, Joseph. Bizzell, Thomas. Pipkin, Willis. Bizzell, David. Strickland, John. Holmes, William. Harper, John. Sohorn. Benjamin.	
Pipkin, Willis	
Strickland, John	
Holmes, William	
Harper, John Sohorn, Benjamin Johnston, William Hull Nathaniel	
Johnston, William Hull, Nathaniel	-
Westbrooks, Burrel	1
Scull, Alexander Brown, Khelan	1
Harp, Richard	1

Bizzell, John, jung
Pike John
Quimber Ionas
Moore Luke
Deer Edward
Bizzell, John, jung
Musgrove, John Musgrove, Joel
Musgrove, Joel
Shaw, Hugh Pierce, Elizabeth
Pierce, Elizabeth
Benton, Charity Hamm, Resters
Hamm Resters
Mourning, Burrel Mourning, William Shadding, James
Mourning, Burret
Mouruing, William
Shadding, James
Lane, Isum. Sen
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Taylor, William. Howell, William, June Bell, William, june
Howell, William, Jung.
Howell, William, Jun
Bell, William, jung
Bell, John
Bell, William, Sent
Howall William Sent
Duelser Mierich
Howell, William, Junr Bell, William, junr Bell, William, Senr Howell, William, Senr Packer, Micajah Parker, Samuel
Parker, Samuel
Page, Ephraim
Howell, William, Sen Packer, Micajah Parker, Samuel Page, Ephraim Sauls, Raimond
Warrick Jacob
Cardner Olive
Walle Wingish
Warrick, Jacob Gardner, Olive Wells, Micajah
Hanley, James
Hanley, James Cato, George Hollawell, Thomas
Hollawell, Thomas
Worden Jonethan
Clienter Comb
Fincher, Sarau
Cato, George. Hollawell, Thomas. Woodon, Jonathan Flitcher, Sarah Flitcher, Ralph. Howell, Etheldred. Bell, James. Malliby, William Nixon, Henry Nixon, John Outland: Thomas.
Howell, Etheldred
Bell. James
Malliby William
Nivon Honey
Nixou, nemy
Nixon, John
Outland, Thomas Britts, Henry Hannin, William, Senr Hamm, William, junr
Britts, Henry
Hamm William Sent
Hemm William junt.
Langatan William
Lancaster, William
Gin, Hardy Lane, Isum, jung
Lane, Isum, jung
Mitchel Isum
Land Linum
Lanch, Linum
Donnels, William
Smith, Simon
Smith, Simon
Smith, Simon Dannels, Margaret Packer, Margaret
Smith, Simon. Dannels, Margaret. Packer, Marmaduke
Jonnston, Henry Mitchel, Isum Lanch, Linum Donnels, William Smith, Simon Dannels, Margaret Packer, Marmaduke Outland, Jonathan
Donnels, William Smith, Simon Dannels, Margaret Packer, Marmaduke Outland, Jonathan Dawson, William
Donnels, William Smith, Simon Dannels, Margaret Packer, Marmaduke Outland, Jonathan Dawson, William Smith, Arthur
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Bundy, Mark
Burdin, John Bordin, Woodard
Bordin, Woodard Smith, Benjamin
Smith Ranjamin
Amey Pate, Shadrack Bundy, William Coley Gabriel
Pate, Shadrack
Bundy, William Coley, Gabriel
Coley, Gabriel Branch, Edy Combs, John Powel, Eli Fort, Benjamin. Sherrard, William Morris, Milley
Combe John
Powel Vli
Fort Reniemin
Sherrard William
Morris Milley
Lancaster, Wright
Lancaster, Levi
Edmundson, James
Bogue, Jesse Lancaster, Wright Lancaster, Levi Edmundson, James Johnston, Abram Sherrord John
Sherrord, John Bryan, Willis Bryan, Joel
Bryan, Willis
Bryan, Joel
Perkins, Jeremiah
Coleman, Elijah
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Sandiford, James
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Hall, Caleb
Bundy, Dempsey Hall, Caleb Elvinton, Noah Johnston, Abram
Brassil, Sampson Elvinton, John
Elvinton, John
Brassil, Richard Brassil, Shadrach Brassil, Elizabeth
Brassil, Shadrach
Brassu, Enzabeth
Sauls, John
Martin, William
Lane, John. Sauls, Henry. Sauls, Cord
Saula Cord
Flyinton Hardy
Elvinton, Hardy Downing, George
Downing, OcorBe
Downing, George Hasty, William Hasty Joseph
Hasty, William Hasty, Joseph Hasty, Edwin
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Hasty, Joseph Hasty, Edwin Hagins, Mary Stanton, John Minshew, John Bartlett, Samuel Bridger, James Deai, William
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Gaey, Jeremiah Gilbert, Joel Kusum, William Dodd, Aaron Brookins, Bridgman King, John Peel, Jesse Dannels, Isaac. Dannels, Isaac. Dannels, Ephraim Merritt, Sarah Lovin, Reddick Parisher, James Riogers, Jonathan Martin, Joseph Ellis, John Downing, Mary Boswell, Simpson Brookins, Hannah
Nusum William
Dodd, Aaron
Brookins, Bridgman
King, John
Peel, Jesse
Dannels, Issac
Dannels, Ephraim
Merritt, Sarah
Lovin. Reddick
Parisher, James
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Downing, Mary.
Boswell, Simpson.
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Love, Edmond
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Tomberlinson, William. Coleman, Elias Dickinson, Henry Dickinson, Jacob Dickinson, William
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Dickinson, Jacob
Dickinson, William
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Pope Henry
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Love George
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Turner, Matthew
Whood, Edward
Dannels, Elias. Har, Reuben. Love, George Brookins, Thomas. Turner, Matthew. Whood, Edward. Whood, Edward, jun- Hilliard, Francis. Hilliard, Francis, Sen- Fooks, William. Boswel, Thomas. Barnes, William. Boswel, Zadik. Lucus, John
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Boswel Thomas
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Watson, Samuel
Evans, David
Spiva, Joab
Rentirow, Jacob
Bass, Abram
Ridgin, Frederick Ridgin, William
Lamb. Merion
Rogers, Jesse

Roundtree, Francis
Whood, William
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Watson, Isum Barnes, Jesse
Barnes Jemes
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Whitley Drury
Whitley Micaigh
Rose Thomas
Wiggins, Thomas
Hatchel, Morris
Horn, Thomas
Horn, Henry
Horn, Jeremiah
Cobb, James
Cobb, Patience
Cobb. Bridget
Lee, John
I.e. Jonathan
Arthurs, Sarah
Lamb, Jacob, Sen Lamb, Hardy
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Lamb, Abram
Lamb. Joshua
Rentirow, James
Wolland John
Nichola John M
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Lamb, Joshua. Rentfrow, James. Brown, Jesse. Holland, John M. Filis, Sampson Durdens, William Filis, Ioslah
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Filis Joel
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Ellis, Josiah Ellis, Joel Lamb, Issac. Pearson, Chistopher
Cobb. Stephen
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Lamb, Jacob, junr
Lucus, Joseph
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Barnes, John
Peacock, Levi Thomson, William
Thomson, William
Powell, Peter
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Banders, William
Price, Rice Copeland, Joshua
Copeland, Joshua
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Edginton, Thomas Rogers, Willowby
Percock Kate
Edination. Thomas
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Baggott, Every
Boyd Josiah
Morrison, Alexander
Morrison, Alexander Scars, David
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Buntin, James. Bradbury, George. Howell, John Hooks, William.
Howell, John
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Hall, Isaac
Collier, Samuel
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Alford. Benjamin
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Afford, Renjamin Affey, Daniel Howell, Joshua
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Alford, Benjamin Afley, Daniel Howell, Joshua Worrell, John Modlin, Edmond Langley, Cswell Price, Kinchin
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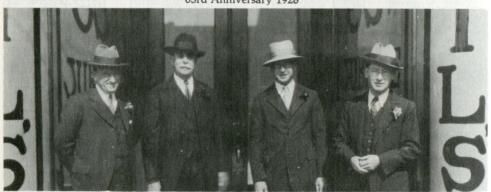
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Langley, Miles
Tilton Elizabeth
Wilson Henry
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Thomson, Thomas
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Boyt. Amos
Bort Thomas
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Howell, Daniel
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Sancer, Ruth
Hooks, Robert
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Wiggs Jordan
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Wires William
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Sutter, John
Gurley, Lewis
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Gurley, Joel
Gurley, Joel Wise, John
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Smith, John	
Donglass, Rhody Roberts, John	
Roberts, John	
GOOFFO David	
Thomson, Thomas Langston, William	
Langeton William	
Langscon, William	
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Heron, Jacob	ı
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Forehand, William	۱
Polenking, William	۱
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Suries, William, Sen	ı
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63rd Anniversary 1928



Lionel Weil, Mayor J. H. Hill, Abram Weil, and Leslie Weil



H. Weil and Bros. Fire 1948



E. B. BORDEN AND GEORGIANA WHITFIELD FAMILY 1898

The Large and Noble Family descend from early Wayne County Settlers. Arnold Borden of Old Waynes-borough - Josiah Sasser of the Northern part of the County and William Whitfield II of Seven Springs. Left to right on the front row, bottom step: Mrs. W. G. Mordecai, Raleigh, Mrs. Frank Borden, Mrs. Donnell Cobb, Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee, Kennon Borden, Miss Rowena Borden, John Borden, Mrs. Henry McKinnon, Mrs. John Borden, Edward Mordecai, Mrs. Ernest Graham. Second row: Borden Davis, Mrs. A. C. Davis, Adam Davis, Mrs. George Bynum, Fran Borden, Edwin Borden, E. B. Borden, 3rd, Mrs. Robert Hanes, Winston-Salem; Mrs. A. H. Edgerton, Miss Rachel Borden.

Third row: Mrs. Will Hooker, Greenville, N. C., Edwin Lee, Mrs. M. L. Lee, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. (Judge) Frank Daniels, Mrs. H. M. Stenhouse, Frank B. Daniels, George Daniels, Judge Frank Daniels, Miss Eunice Borden, Arnold Borden, Mrs. Arnold Borden. Servants shown in picture are left to right: Lou Lucas, Noah, last name not available, and Julia Becton. Top Row: E. B. Borden, Jr., Miss Mary Borden, later to be the second Mrs. Frank Daniels; E. B. Borden, Sr., Mrs. E. B. Borden, Sr.; back of Mrs. Borden, Mrs. W. E. Stroud, Washington, D. C.; Paul Borden, Mrs. J. J. Broadhurst, Smithfield; Murray Borden.



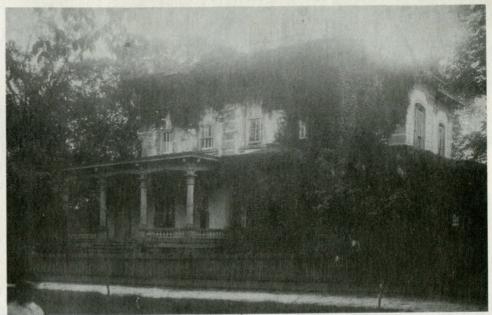
Kennon



Arlington



OLD CENTER STREET HOTELS



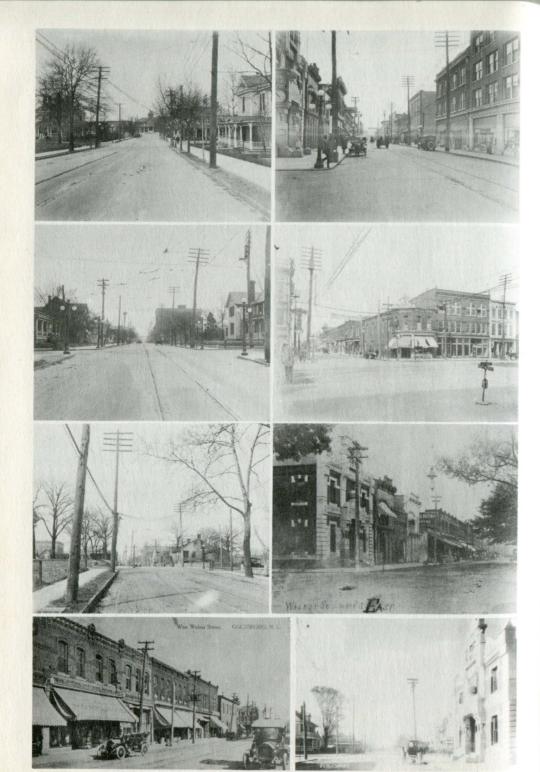
Dr. Kirby Home 1872



Beginning of First Post Office 1904



S. E. Corner of Mulberry and John Streets Same Lot Before and After 1904



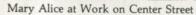
Walnut Street 1900-1920 Looking East and West





Early Days at Goldsboro Country Club, Genoa







Eastern Carolina Hospital 1885





Redpath Chatangua on Court House Square - 1915 Parade



1st Fire Wagon 1883



on 1883 Behind the Cages - National Bank 1897 Scenes of Yesterday in Wayne County

A SECTION OF THE SECT

Wayne County Historic Sites

IN COUNTY

- 1. Whitehall Seven Springs
- 2. Cliffs of the Neuse Museum Site of the Saponi Indian Village
- 3. John Ivey House 1790
- 4. Dobbs Court House 1758-1791
- 5. Charles B. Aycock Birthplace
- 6. Bass Ferry
- 7. Green Ferry
- 8. Dickson Ferry
- 9. Old Waynesborough 1787-1865
- 10. Everittsville
- 11. Mary Slocumb Monument
- 12. Vernon Plantation 1819
- 13. Joseph Everitt 1810 Now Owned by R. H. Cox
- 14. Atkinson House 1830
- 15. Josiah Sasser House 1800
- 16. Whitfield Ferry
- 17. Mulberry Plantation
- 18. William McKinnie Plantation
- 19. Twin Oaks Plantation 1834



GOLDSBORO CITY HALL **BUILT 1902**

